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ABSTRACT

A periodicals use study was conducted in a public high school library media center to determine whether its periodicals collection supported the curriculum needs of the students. For this study, 3,924 magazine requests by the students over an 8-month period were collected and analyzed. The analysis revealed that 96% of the magazine date requests were met by titles whose magazine dates were within the last 5 years; 45 different magazines, going back in date 17 years, met 90% of the magazine title requests; and teachers' decisions appeared to be a notable factor in the students' use of the periodicals collection. A list of the magazines currently held in the library and the magazine request data are appended. (Author/MAB)

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAGAZINE REQUESTS OF STUDENTS IN A HIGH SCHOOL MEDIA CENTER

by Elizabeth M. Kenney

ED338244

A research paper submitted to the Faculty of the School of Library and Information Sciences, North Carolina Central University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Library Science

May, 1991

Approved by: Benjamin F. Speller Jr.

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ABSTRACT

A periodicals use study in which 3,924 magazine requests of students collected over eight months in a public high school Media Center were analyzed. Ninety-six percent of the magazine date requests were met by titles whose magazine dates were within the last five years. Forty-five different magazines, going back in date seventeen years, met ninety percent of the magazine title requests. Teachers' decisions appeared to be a notable factor in the students' use of the periodicals collection.

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INTRODUCTION

This study arose because of questions the researcher had about the use of the magazines in the high school Media Center in which she worked. As the full-time Media Specialist in the Media Center for the past ten years, she had seen the continued increasing and steady use of the periodicals collection by the students. Automation was in the future as soon as funds could be acquired, so the books and the audio-visual materials were being carefully weeded. The school system was in the process of changing its school situation: The ninth grade was coming to the high school in the next school year, the junior high was going to become the middle school (grades six, seven, and eight), and one of the elementary schools was going to close. Questions arose about how much of the periodicals collection should be weeded. Something more than "they are using the collection" was needed. The data collecting occurred during the 1989-1990 school year.

In the study itself, except for giving credit in the notes at the end of the appropriate chapters, no reference is made to the specific name of the high school, the high school Media Center, the Media Specialist, any teacher, or any student. The Media Specialist and the researcher for this study are the same person.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This research analyzed the magazine requests of students in a public high school Media Center and then recommended possible weeding decisions and collection development plans as those related to the periodical's role in the curriculum.

THE SUBPROBLEMS

THE FIRST SUBPROBLEM. The first subproblem was to determine which magazine titles the students requested as indicated on the students' Magazine Request slips.

THE SECOND SUBPROBLEM. The second subproblem was to determine how far back in years the magazine dates went as indicated on the students' Magazine Request slips.

THE THIRD SUBPROBLEM. The third subproblem was to analyze the data provided from the Magazine Request slips to determine whether

certain magazines could be weeded from the Media Center periodicals collection.

THE FOURTH SUBPROBLEM. The fourth subproblem was to analyze the data provided from the Magazine Request slips to determine whether the periodicals collection met the curriculum needs of the students.

THE HYPOTHESES

THE FIRST HYPOTHESIS. The first hypothesis was that the magazine requests of the students would include at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the titles paid for in the 1989-1990 school year subscription list.

THE SECOND HYPOTHESIS. The second hypothesis was that of the total number of magazine titles requested, at least fifty percent (50%) of the titles would extend in date to years prior to the minimum three-year back issue limit recommended by the state's Department of Public Instruction [1].

THE THIRD HYPOTHESIS. The third hypothesis was that only about ten percent (10%) of the magazine titles would need to be weeded from the periodicals collection.

THE FOURTH HYPOTHESIS. The fourth hypothesis was that out of the nine (9) major departments represented in the curriculum, at least eight (8) out of the nine (9) would be in the total number of departments whose students requested back issues of magazines.

THE DELIMITATIONS

This study would not include the students' use of the bound magazines, available on the open shelves in the Reference Room of the Media Center.

This study would not include the students' use of the microformats of the back issues of the magazines (microfilm and microfiche), available for direct use by the student in the Media Center.

This study would not include the faculty and staff requests for magazines nor would it include the Media Specialist's use of the magazines for curriculum instruction.

This study would focus on the data provided on the students' Magazine Request slips.

This study would not ask for any changes or modifications in any student, teacher, or Media Center staff behavior during the school year 1989-1990.

This study would be cost free during the school year 1989-1990.

This study would attempt to avoid the Hawthorne effect as much as possible.

THE DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

MAGAZINE. A magazine is a periodical publication as distinct from a newspaper, separate issues being independently paginated and identified by date rather than by serial number [2].

MAGAZINE REQUEST SLIP. The Magazine Request slip was the Media Center form which the patron filled out to receive a magazine at the Magazine Desk [Figure 1] or from the Media Center staff [Figure 2].

MAGAZINE REQUEST

DATE 12/6/89

MAGAZINE Motor Trend

DATE OF MAGAZINE Dec. 1989

STUDENT'S NAME

STUDENT'S 4th PERIOD TEACHER

Figure 1

BACK ISSUE MAGAZINE REQUEST

Date 10.19.89

Magazine The Atlantic

Date of magazine Sept. 89

Student's Name

Student's subject teacher

Figure 2

CURRENT ISSUE. The current issue of a magazine was that title which was received during the school year 1989-1990 and which was the most recent at the time of the student's request.

BACK ISSUE. The back issue of a magazine was that title in its original format which was in the Media Center's magazine storage room. It was possible, therefore, for a current issue (September 1989) to become a back issue by November 1989.

PERIODICAL. A publication is a periodical if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period, individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated [3]. Used interchangeably with Magazine.

BOUND VOLUME. A bound volume was a selected number of issues of a periodical brought together and sewn in hard covers.

HAWTHORNE EFFECT. The Hawthorne effect is that situation in which the experimented upon know it and thus that knowledge influences their behavior. "But if a human being is being experimented upon, he is likely to know it. Therefore, his attitudes toward the experiment and toward the experimenters become very important factors in determining his responses to the situation" [4].

THE ASSUMPTIONS

THE FIRST ASSUMPTION. The first assumption was that the student's Magazine Request slip was a legitimate desire for the magazine

issue.

THE SECOND ASSUMPTION. The second assumption was that the student whose name was on the Magazine Request slip was the student who received the issue.

THE THIRD ASSUMPTION. The third assumption was that the information on the Magazine Request slip was correct and that the student received said magazine.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

A public high school Media Center needed to know specifically whether its periodicals collection supported the curriculum needs of its students. This study endeavored to profile the magazine requests made by the students at that public high school Media Center in order to better answer that question and to provide other high school Media Centers with an example that they could use to compare with their own periodicals collection.

THE NOTES

1. North Carolina Division of Educational Media and Technology Services, MEDIA PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS; GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL MEDIA PROGRAMS (Raleigh: Educational Media and Technology Services, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1986), IV-6.

2. Leonard M. Harrod, HARROD'S LIBRARIANS' GLOSSARY AND REFERENCE BOOK, 5th ed. rev. Ray Prytherch (Brookfield, VT: Gower, 1984), 480.

3. Ibid., p. 588.

4. F. J. Roethlisberger, "The Hawthorne Experiments," in CLASSICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ed. Jay M. Shafritz and Albert C. Hyde (Oak Park, IL: Moore Pub. Co., Inc., 1978) 71.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

To find a methodology for this study which was feasible within the normal everyday activities of the high school Media Center in which the researcher worked as full-time Media Specialist was the first task of the researcher. Certain constraints would influence the choice of research methodologies, but before any methodology decisions were made, a literature search was conducted to find out what methods other high school librarians had used to evaluate their periodicals collection through the requests made of it by their students.

METHODOLOGIES

Though the situations were different from those in a high school Media Center, research reported from university and college libraries about which periodicals to keep and how far back to keep them showed that a number of methods had been tried in an attempt to discover just which serials were used enough or important enough to retain in the library's collection. Robert Broadus summarized

several of the methods in a SERIALS REVIEW article [1].

THE CITATION STUDY. One of those methods, the citation study, was the basis in 1977 for Barber and Mancall's information on journal use by their sample group of high school students as shown in the bibliographies of papers written by those students [2]. Drott, Mancall, Barber, and Robinson combined to produce the 1980 report: A QUANTITATIVE INVENTORY OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION FOR METROPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, one section of which replicated the citation analysis section with a larger number of bibliographies (from 270 to 1,178) [3]. Two studies, one reported by Audrey Sylvia Tobias [4] and one reported by Hardesty and Oltmanns [5], described their citation studies with implications for periodicals collection development. Those two studies represented only two of the numerous citation studies done at the university and college level or by special libraries. One aspect of this type of research methodology is that it gives no clue as to which periodicals were read but not used, or requested and never received.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE. Broadus discussed another method of measuring periodical use: The questionnaire [6]. One interesting and early questionnaire concerning periodicals in the secondary schools was summarized in the WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS in 1938 [7]. Seventeen thousand students (17,000) in two hundred (200) secondary schools were asked which magazines they read fairly regularly and which magazines they enjoyed and valued [8]. At the same time one hundred sixty (160) selected librarians were asked which magazines were most valuable for their magazine collection and which magazines

were actually in their collections. As might be expected, the titles that the librarians felt were valuable were not the ones the students valued, though of the thirty-five (35) titles which were on all four lists, five (5) titles were within two (2) numbers of each other: AMERICAN OBSERVER, LITERARY DIGEST, NEWS-WEEK, POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE, and POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Another questionnaire survey concerning magazines in the secondary schools was sponsored by the Magazine Publishers Association in 1969 [9]. In that case some twelve hundred (1,200) teachers were asked about their use of magazines and other media in their classes. The results showed that the magazine was the dominant supplementary source (in comparison to the other mass media available at the time) used by the teachers. The results also summarized the percentage of teachers in the subject areas who used magazines with their students. The subject of Dorothy Jeanne Quinlan's thesis (1965) [10] was periodicals use in a high school library. She focused on the questionnaire responses of the students to their use of ninety-five (95) periodicals, which were displayed on the library tables during two two-week periods during the school year. The students also had exposure to the magazines through their English and social studies classes. In another questionnaire, conducted by Adams State College in 1986, the basis for the high school librarians' responses to a periodicals-use section was not explained [11]. Therefore there was no way to know whether the responses were from selected circulation records, in-library surveys, or educated guesses. No one in explaining their questionnaires seemed to deal with the Hawthorne effect possible when the participant knew that he or she could influence the results of a survey.

THE SWEEP METHOD. Broadus mentioned the "sweep method" [12]. That method is used to gauge the in-house open-shelves use of materials. At the college and university level, reports like those from Martin Gordon [13], Barbara A. Rice [14], W. M. Shaw, Jr. [15] and Konopasek and O'Brien [16] showed the variety of techniques employed to gather the periodicals use data. The faculty view pointed out by Laura Neame [17], and reiterated by Broadus [18] about patrons and their following of instructions, did point out the difficulties in determining the reliability of the data collected from in-house open-shelf use of the periodicals.

THE CIRCULATION COUNT. The circulation count or circulation form has been used to judge the use of a library's periodicals collection. Whether the count came from the requests for interlibrary loans, the requests for photocopied articles, the requests for issues in a closed access system, or a combination of those requests, the resulting data was usually reported in terms of the number of different periodical titles requested, the number of periodical titles heavily requested, and/or the distribution in years of the back issue magazine dates.

Asking of the circulation data for more than just a picture of the patrons' desires would seem to be a qualifying factor in its selection as an evaluative tool in periodicals collection development [19]. However, there were studies conducted which did make use LOCALLY [20] of the data collected from the patrons' periodicals requests. Ruth Schwartz [21] and Ruth W. Wender [22] at the university level, and Nancy M. Lenahan [23] for a public library, reported on their specific techniques in collecting the periodicals request data. All three of these writers felt that the resulting knowledge gained from the studies was a

valuable factor in making collection development decisions.

THE ONLINE SEARCH. Research on the high school student's use of online bibliographic searching to locate relevant sources, including magazine articles, appeared first in Lucy Anne Wozny's 1982 SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY report [24]. At that point very few items, including magazines, showed up in the students' bibliographies from the online searches. In 1984 Mancall and Deskins reported on another online bibliographic database searching study [25]; that one used students' work in three Delaware high schools. One aspect of that study was that though the students prepared an online search request with its strategy, a professional librarian actually did the searching [26]. By the time of Daniel Callison's report in 1988 [27], high school students were doing their own searching online. The Media Center of the present study had no automated systems or any on-campus access to any online services, but the results from the Wozny, Mancall, and Callison reports could be used for general comparison purposes.

PERIODICALS COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

An article by Herbert C. Greenland in a 1928 issue of MICHIGAN LIBRARY BULLETIN [28] appeared to be the first notice taken of the importance of magazine reading by American high school students. Mentioning specific magazine titles and even mentioning specific pieces of literature found in two magazines (ATLANTIC and HARPER'S), Greenland was encouraging teachers to expose their students to good magazine reading. In addition as head of the English department at his high

school, he was recommending that an English department and the librarian be responsible for providing guidance to the students to the more sophisticated magazines by posting annotated lists of suitable articles. The comparison of magazine title lists was noted in the entry abstract for Bartlett's article [29] in LITERATURE LITERATURE 1936-1939. The survey done in one school system was being compared to a larger survey done in two hundred (200) schools (THE COOPERATIVE STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STANDARDS survey mentioned earlier [30]). Two entry abstracts, one for Martin's [31] article and one for Russell and Black's [32] article, in LIBRARY LITERATURE, 1940-1942 showed that studies were being done to evaluate the magazines in a high school periodicals collection as far back as 1940.

STANDARDS. In the American Library Association publication SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW; A STATEMENT OF STANDARDS (1944) [33], the only mention of periodicals was in a sentence in the budget section stating that funds should be provided to purchase periodicals. The next year the standards (entitled SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW; FUNCTIONS AND STANDARDS) had a special section just for periodicals and newspapers and recommended a minimum number of magazine titles per school enrollment--elementary and high school [34]. In 1960 the American Library Association standards included a section on the retention of back issues in a high school library [35]. It also mentioned that schools were beginning to build periodicals microfilm collections. By 1969 the American Library Association standards were recommending a minimum of at least one hundred and twenty-five (125) magazine titles in a secondary school with an enrollment of two hundred and fifty (250) students or more [36]. This publication

STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL MEDIA PROGRAMS was prepared by both the American Association of School Librarians, a division of the American Library Association, and the Department of Audiovisual Instruction of the National Education Association and would show the highest range for minimum and maximum numbers of magazines titles of all the American Library Association school standard publications. The next standards from the American Library Association (titled MEDIA PROGRAMS, DISTRICT AND SCHOOL), and prepared also by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, combined the categories - periodicals and newspapers - into one section and also dropped the minimum number of titles in the whole group to fifty (50) titles [37]. Those standards did include the suggestion for microform collection, photocopying, and interlibrary loan to achieve greater access capabilities. As did the national standards from the American Library Association, the most recent state standards (or guidelines) recommended the purchase of magazines, recommended a minimum number of magazine titles for the high school Media Center depending on the number of students at the school, recommended the retention of back issues for a certain minimum number of years, and mentioned the factor of back issues on microform [38]. INFORMATION POWER; GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA PROGRAMS, the latest of these publications from the American Library Association, made no mention in the body of the text about periodicals requirements other than indicating that periodicals were among the traditional resources of a library but that times were changing in terms of access to, or format of, the back issues [39]. Only in Appendix A Table A6 did the researcher find numbers concerning serials (periodicals) to which comparisons could be made.

MAGAZINE TITLE SELECTION. Numerous articles and books discussed the selection of magazine titles for a school library. For example, books by authors Bill Katz [40] and Selma K. Richardson [41] evaluate a number of magazine titles for their appropriateness for the high school student. Examples of articles like those by Mavis Richards [42] and Margaret Allen Waltzer [43] served as guides for a librarian searching for recommended magazine titles. Then there were the public library surveys done to find out what were the reading interests of their young adult readers. Magazines seemed to show up in everyone's results. Articles by Patrick Jones [44], Constance A. Mellon [45], and Wynn and Newmark [46] represent three reports of many such survey reports.

THE BACK ISSUE. The first notable reference to back issues in an American high school library appeared in the published responses for a WILSON BULLETIN contest in 1933. In Problem 4 the questioning librarian referred to the slogan: Save the magazines and let the books burn! [47] which the librarian had learned in library training school. It seemed that the school only kept back issues for one year even though it had a magazine index, READERS' GUIDE, for more years. All the contest winners recommended keeping the indexed magazines longer than one year and, with the additional extracts from the other contestants, a five-year limit seemed to be the average length of time. Several of the participants pointed out that certain titles were still valuable even though they were ten years old.

Two years earlier a NEW YORK LIBRARIES article [48] had suggested a three-year limit and referred to the advice of Miss Fargo for a ten-

year limit. However, by the time the American Library Association published Lucile Fargo's book THE LIBRARY IN THE SCHOOL in its 4th edition in 1947, she was noting an average maximum time of four or five years [49]. In 1950 Laura Martin was reporting that librarians were keeping magazines for only six months before discarding them, as they were depending on the public libraries to provide the older issues to the students and the community [50]. By the time of the American Library Association's STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRAMS in 1960, it was recommending a five-year time span [51]. None of these sources indicated any scientific basis for their decisions but seemed to depend on the consensus of librarians as they reported from the field.

WEEDING. When publications included periodicals in their weeding recommendations, there was usually a reference to keeping the magzine titles for x number of years. Those publications were generally concentrating on overall decisions for the entire library collection and not just on the periodicals collection. Typically those sources went into more detail about the establishment of policy procedures and the criteria for making weeding decisions. An example like Stanley J. Slote's book WEEDING LIBRARY COLLECTIONS (3rd ed.) included a three to five-year range for school libraries [52]. An example like The Calgary Board of Education (Canada) tied the years to the school's magazine indexing source or five to eight years depending on use [53]. An example like Sally E. Doyen's article suggested that the five-year rule needed to be applied in a flexible manner for certain magazine titles [54].

When the publication (or article) was focusing on the periodicals collection in particular, another factor related to weeding became noticeable: Back issue format. Judith M. Bury's report in COLLECTION MANAGEMENT [55] and Thomas H. Olsen's report in MEASURES OF EXCELLENCE [56] showed how a change in the back issue format of the Media Center's periodicals affected the retention decisions concerning the older magazine issues. Sally L. Jones, reporting on the FAX project in Skagit County, Washington, indicated another factor, which dramatically affected those schools' periodicals holdings: Delivery system (in this case fascimile technology) [57]. According to her report, each library agreed to purchase and to retain certain magazine titles indefinitely, so that all libraries (public, college, and school) in the consortium would have access to them.

THE TEACHER AND THE MEDIA CENTER

The integration of the Media Center activities into the school curriculum was a given at the time of this study, being especially promoted in the most recent edition of the American Library Association school library guideline standards [58]. Since this aspect was not the focus of this study, only a very brief literature search was done in this area; the two examples noted next represent the number of articles or reports which have been published that point out how decisions by the teacher influence what the teachers and students need from the Media Center. In the first example, Ron Blazek's study [59] was a notable scientific examination of the amount of influence the teacher

had on the student's use of the library. In the second example, teacher suggestions from Kristine Blair [60] and Kenneth Wheatcroft-Pardue [61] in NOTES PLUS, a publication of the National Council of Teachers of English which emphasizes "practical teaching ideas" [62] showed that the teachers expected to have access to certain magazine titles. The Media Center would have been able either to support those assignments or not, depending upon which magazine titles were in the periodicals collection and how many of the back issues were available for classroom use.

SUMMATION

The literature search produced a number of reports concerning the use of magazines by students. The vast majority of the studies were at the college or university level, with additional studies done by special libraries and some public libraries. While there were many articles about magazines and public school students, most of the articles related to curriculum teaching and not periodicals collection evaluation. Even fewer were the articles specifically related to the high school student's use of the school's periodicals collection in the Media Center. It would appear that only since the late seventies and Barber & Mancall's research study were there more scientific evaluations of high school students use of periodicals produced. One factor that influenced the development of more scientific research would appear to be the computer and its capacity for manipulating vast amounts of information.

Until the more recent scientific studies, it would appear that many of the accepted policies and guidelines concerning periodicals col-

lection development at the high school level grew out of the consensus of opinions of leaders in the school library field rather than from any validated research studies. That would appear to be the reason for the range of opinions about aspects of the school library periodicals collection, for example, the length of time to retain the back issue of a magazine.

THE NOTES

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2. Raymond W. Barber and Jacqueline C. Mancall, "The Application of Bibliometric Techniques to the Analysis of Materials for Young Adults." COLLECTION MANAGEMENT 2 (Fall 1978): 229-41.

3. M. Carl Drott, Jacqueline C. Mancall, Raymond W. Barber, and Tracey D. Robinson, A QUANTITATIVE INVENTORY OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION FOR METROPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (Washington, D.C: Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1980), ERIC, ED 188638, microfiche.

4. Audrey Sylvia Tobias, "The Yule Curve Describing Periodical Citations by Freshmen: Essential Tool or Abstract Frill?" JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP 1 (March 1975): 14-16.

5. Larry Hardesty and Gail Oltmanns, "How Many Psychology Journals Are Enough? A Study of the Use of Psychology Journals by Undergraduates," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 16, no. 1/2 (1989): 133-53.

6. Broadus, 59.

7. Walter Crosby Eells, "Comparative Rankings of Periodicals," WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS 12 (January 1938): 318-21.

8. Ibid., p. 318.

9. Melvin Prince, THE MAGAZINE MEDIUM IN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (New York, NY: Scholastic Research Center, 1969), ERIC, ED 128000, microfiche.

10. Dorothy Jeanne Quinlan, "The Use of Periodicals in a High School Library" (Thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1965).

11. James B. Hemesath and Donald G. Moeny, "Selected Results of Western & Southern Colorado School Library/Media Center Survey," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Colorado Educational Media Association, 19 February 1988, ERIC, ED 300019, microfiche.

12. Broadus, 58.

13. Martin Gordon, "Periodicals Use at a Small College Library," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 6 (Summer 1982): 63-73.

14. Barbara A. Rice, "Science Periodicals Use Study," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 4 (Fall 1979): 35-47.

15. W. M. Shaw, Jr., "A Practical Journal Usage Technique," COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES 39 (November 1978): 479-84.

16. Katherine Konopasek and Nancy Patricia O"Brien, "Undergraduate Periodicals Usage: A Model of Measurement." SERIALS LIBRARIAN 9 (Winter 1984): 65-74.

17. Laura Neame, "Periodicals Cancellation: Making a Virtue Out of Necessity," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 10 (Spring 1986): 34.

18. Broadus, 59.

19. Melvin J. Voigt, "Circulation Studies Cannot Reflect Research Use," JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP 5 (May 1979): 66.

20. Maurice B. Line, "Rank Lists Based on Citations and Library Uses As Indicators of Journal Usage in Individual Libraries," COLLECTION MANAGEMENT 2 (Winter 1978): 315.

21. Ruth Schwartz, "A Periodicals Use Study," ILLINOIS LIBRARIES 60 (February 1978): 106-9.

22. Ruth W. Wender, "Counting Journal Title Usage in the Health Sciences," SPECIAL LIBRARIES 70 (May/June 1979): 219-26.

23. Nancy M. Lenahan, "Use of Periodicals and Newspapers in a Mid-Sized Public Library," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 16, no. 3/4 (1989): 1-7.

24. Lucy Anne Wozny, "Online Bibliographic Searching and Student Use of Information: An Innovative Teaching Approach," SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY 11 (Fall 1982): 35-42.

25. Jacqueline C. Mancall and Dreama Deskins, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, LIBRARIES, AND THE SEARCH PROCESS; AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT MATERIALS AND FACILITIES USAGE PATTERNS IN DELAWARE FOLLOWING INTRODUCTION OF ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE SEARCHING (Philadelphia: College of Information Studies, Drexel University, 1984), ERIC, ED 262823, microfiche.

26. Ibid., introd. p. 4.

27. Daniel Callison, "Methods for Measuring Student Use of Databases and Interlibrary Loan Materials," SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY 16 (Winter 1988): 138-42.

28. Herbert C. Greenland, "High School Students and the Better Magazines," MICHIGAN LIBRARY BULLETIN 19 (May 1928): 126-29.

29. R. M. R. Bartlett, "Magazines for Youth," annotated in LIBRARY LITERATURE, 1936-1939 (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1940), 1479.

30. Eells, 318.

31. L. K. Martin, "Magazines in the Hands of Youth," annotated in LIBRARY LITERATURE, 1940-1942 (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1943), 979.

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CHAPTER III

THE DATA AND THE TREATMENT OF THE DATA

THE DATA

The data for this research was of two types. One was primary data and the other was secondary data. Each is briefly summarized next.

THE PRIMARY DATA. The information on each student's Magazine Request slip was one type of primary data. The posted list in the Reference Room of the Media Center of the magazine titles received for the 1989-1990 school year was another type of primary data. A third type of primary data was the printed school schedule showing which teachers were teaching what subjects at what periods. A fourth type of primary data was the researcher's direct observation of activities in the high school's Media Center.

THE SECONDARY DATA. Published reports and research, texts, and an unpublished thesis as they concerned magazine use were a type of secondary data.

THE CRITERIA FOR THE ADMISSIBILITY OF THE DATA

THE MAGAZINE REQUEST SLIP. Only a Magazine Request slip that had been filled out by a student was used in this study. Only a Magazine Request slip which had been X'ed out by the Magazine Desk worker or the Media Center staff was used in this study. Only a Magazine Request slip which was not ambiguous about magazine title, magazine date, student's name, and student's subject course was used in this study. Only a Magazine Request slip received from a student between September 25, 1989 and May 31, 1990 was used in this study.

DISPLAYED ITEMS. Information in the form of a posted list, and represented in the following manner, was used in this study: A student handout based on the posted list served in place of the larger posted list; the information was the same on both versions, except that the name of the Media Center has been marked out on the student handout version [Appendix A]. A second copy of the same student handout which had explanatory notes added to it was used in this study [Appendix B]. The school's master schedule which was used in this study had the teachers' names removed from it [Appendix C].

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Analytical Survey Research method as discussed by Leedy [1] with the application of Descriptive Statistics as discussed by Hernon [2] was used as a general format for this study. The study done at Fairleigh Dickinson University in 1977 provided an example of methodology which

was feasible within the context of the Media Center's procedures for requesting magazines from the Media Center's magazine collection [3].

THE DATA CONTEXT

THE SCHOOL SETTING. The high school of this study is part of a public school system, serving students in grades 10 through 12, in a town located in a North Central county of North Carolina. The county has three other public school systems, a community college, and two private church schools and is close to colleges and universities in a neighboring county. The county has a public library system available to approximately 86,261 population of which about 12,183 live in the township where this high school is located [4]. During the 1989-1990 year of this study there were 809 students enrolled in the high school [5].

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM. The school curriculum at the high school offered the students a range from Advanced Placement classes to classes whose teachers prepared the students to pass the state's competency tests. Exceptional students who had emotional or mental needs attended subject classes with their special services teachers when they were not in academic, vocational, or physical education classes. All of the English teachers, the science teachers, the home economics teachers, and the foreign language teachers brought their students to the Media Center for research skills. Half of the teachers in the following subject areas brought their students to the Media Center to locate references for a report (or reports): History, Special Services, Business, and

Trades. All of these classes were using a variety of library materials, the magazine being one of the sources. Other subject teachers brought their classes to the Media Center but the students' dominant areas of use were reference books, two-week circulating books, and/or audio-visual materials [6].

THE STUDENTS. In the Class of 1990 twenty-eight percent (28%) of the seniors at the high school went on to colleges or universities. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the seniors at the high school went on to junior or community colleges. Twenty percent (20%) of the students went directly into work after graduating from high school and twelve percent (12%) went into the Armed Forces. Three percent (3%) made other choices, not specified in the 1989-1990 statistics received from the high school Guidance Department. Seventy-eight (78) of the students enrolled in the high school dropped out of school in 1989-1990. One hundred and seven (107) of the students received free lunch tickets (reduced lunch tickets not included here); fifty percent (50%) of the students rode the school buses and about four hundred (400) car stickers were sold to students to park their cars on campus [7].

THE MEDIA CENTER. The Media Center provided services and materials to the faculty, staff, and students (about 900 people) for grades ten through twelve. Centrally located on campus, the Media Center provided easy access and flexible scheduling to all users. Besides housing about twelve thousand books, the Media Center provided a variety of audio-visual formats, the school's major copying machine, and a typical assortment of audio-visual equipment. The Media Specialist, the part-time media aide, and the student assistants in the Media Assistants

course provided media services and assistance to all teachers, students, and staff [8].

THE MAGAZINE COLLECTION. At the time of this study, the Media Center's holdings in its periodicals collection dated back to 1968. A number of the magazine titles were in microfilm format up to 1979, available for direct use by the students. There were no supplies for microfilm copying. Eight of the magazine titles, from 1980 to 1989, were available in bound volumes for direct use by the students. Those could be checked out by the students for overnight use [9]. As funds became available, the Media Center was adding back issues of selected magazines in microfiche format and weeding the original hard copy issues. There were no supplies for microfiche copying at the time of this study. All of the rest of the magazines, subscribed to since 1968, were available for student use if the student filled out a Magazine Request slip for each issue desired.

THE MAGAZINE REQUEST PROCEDURE--TIME. The student could request a magazine from the time the Media Center opened at 8 AM (twenty minutes before classes started for the day) until the Media Center closed in the afternoon (classes officially ended at 2:45 PM)--the Media Specialist usually left at 5PM. Any magazine title retrieved for a student from the magazine storage room had to be returned by the student before the first class the following school day. The high school had no study halls; students were registered for classes every period; therefore, the only free time the student had was before school, at lunch time (30 minutes), and after school. The rest of the time the student came individually from or with a class.

THE MAGAZINE REQUEST PROCEDURE--DESK. Magazine Request slips (current issue) were located in a small box on the Magazine Desk next to the Circulation Desk. A large "return magazine here" box was on the Magazine Desk. A student library media assistant was on duty at the Magazine Desk each class period (including lunch) to retrieve the current issues located right behind the Magazine Desk. Those magazine titles had to be returned to the Media Assistant before the class period ended. A student used the magazine cover copy on display in the Magazine Rack to know the exact date of the current issue desired. Magazine Request slips (back issue) were in a small box on the READERS' GUIDE [10] carrel located in the Reference Room. Above the READERS GUIDE carrel, an enlarged list showed the titles of the current magazines (gift and paid for) being received for 1989-1990. Two other enlarged lists were also posted in the Reference Room: Those magazine titles (with inclusive dates) on microfilm and those magazine titles (with inclusive dates) on microfiche. Neither of these is included in this study. The students normally handed the back issue Magazine Request slips (for magazines in storage) to the media aide for retrieval, but at busy research times all the library staff helped retrieve the issues from the magazine storage room located to the left of the Magazine Desk. When the student returned the magazine, the Magazine Request slip was X-ed out on the front and initialed on the back by the library staff person receiving the magazine. The slips were normally totalled at the end of each day for circulation statistics, retained for several days in case of questions about an issue received, and then discarded. However for this study, instead of being discarded, all of the Magazine Request slips received between September 25, 1989 and

May 31, 1990 were saved. Otherwise, none of the procedures described above were modified or changed in any way during the time between September and May.

THE TREATMENT OF THE DATA

SCREENING OF THE MAGAZINE REQUEST SLIPS. From all of the Magazine Request slips collected between September 25, 1989 and May 31, 1990, only those slips which had a student's name on the slip were used in this study. From this first screening only those Magazine Request slips which had been X-ed out on the front and initialed on the back by a Media Center staff person were used in this study. From this second screening only those Magazine Request slips which had a clearly stated magazine title, magazine date, student's name, and student's subject teacher (or the subject class) were used in this study.

SCREENING OF THE DISPLAYED ITEMS. In place of the large posted list of current magazine titles received by the high school Media Center and located on the wall above the READERS' GUIDE carrel in the Reference Room of the Media Center, a student handout (reduced) of the same information was used instead. A second copy of this same student handout to which had been added the notation "pd" by the appropriate magazine titles represented the Media Center's 1989-1990 magazines subscription list. Also to this same second student handout was added additional explanatory comments concerning the magazine titles on the list and was used in this study. A copy of the high school master curriculum schedule showing which teachers were teaching what courses when (with

the teachers' names removed and the designations TEACHER A, TEACHER B, etc. in place of the names) was used in this study.

SPECIFIC TREATMENT OF THE DATA FOR EACH SUBPROBLEM

THE FIRST SUBPROBLEM. The first subproblem was to determine which magazine titles the students requested as indicated on the students' Magazine Request slips. All of the finally screened Magazine Request slips were grouped by individual magazine title. The magazine title with its total number of requests was placed in a list, the list then was alphabetized. This list constituted Table I [Appendix D]. A second list arranged the magazine titles by number of total requests, the highest number of requests for a magazine title at the beginning of the list and the other number of requests for each magazine title in decreasing order. This list constituted Table II [Appendix E].

THE SECOND SUBPROBLEM. The second subproblem was to determine how far back in years the magazine dates went as indicated on the students' Magazine Request slips. Each of the Magazine Request slips in the group for each magazine title were arranged in time from the oldest magazine date to the most recent magazine date. The number of student requests within each of the following categories were ranked from the highest number of requests per magazine title to the lowest number of requests per magazine title:

1) The total number of requests for 1989-1990 (magazine date from September 1989 to July 1990) current and back issues for each magazine title.

2) The current issue requests (1989-1990 school year issues) for each magazine title.

3) The back issue requests (but for 1989-1990 school year issues) for each magazine title.

4) The back issue requests (within the general three-year minimum time recommended by the state's Department of Public Instruction) for magazine dates from January 1986 to August 1989 for each magazine title.

5) The back issue requests for magazine dates in 1985 for each magazine title.

6) The back issue requests for magazine dates prior to 1985 for each magazine title.

Each category had its own table (Tables III - VIII, respectively).

THE THIRD SUBPROBLEM. The third subproblem was to analyze the data provided from the Magazine Request slips to determine whether certain magazines could be weeded from the Media Center periodicals collection. Candidates for weeding would be those magazine titles in the periodicals collection for which there were no requests. The next category of candidates would be those magazine titles in the periodicals collection for which there were fewer than five (5) requests for a monthly magazine title and for which there were fewer than fifteen (15) requests for a weekly magazine title. At this point the numbers five and fifteen were arbitrary in order to establish a base for this study. Table II [Appendix E] was used for the above treatments. The final category of candidates for weeding from the Media Center periodicals collection would be those magazine back issue volumes for which no requests were received for a magazine date prior to September 1989, fewer than five (5) requests were received for a title in 1985 and fewer than ten (10) requests were received for a title whose magazine date was prior to 1985. Tables VI, VII, and VIII were used for these treatments

[Appendixes I, J, and K, respectively].

THE FOURTH SUBPROBLEM. The fourth subproblem was to analyze the data provided from the Magazine Request slips to determine whether the periodicals collection met the curriculum needs of the students. Each back issue magazine title requested by a student was listed under the department for which that student was doing a report. This grouping constituted Table IX [Appendix L]. A comparison was made among the titles listed and the subject of the department to see how they matched in relation to the broad topics that the students were researching.

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

The data was interpreted by making cross comparisons in the subproblems and relating the findings to published reports and research (one unpublished) as those studies concerned magazine use and collection development.

THE FIRST SUBPROBLEM. The data in the first subproblem was interpreted by comparing the total number of requests per magazine title [Table II, Appendix E] to the following request numbers: Zero (0) requests for a magazine title listed in the magazine subscription order for school year 1989-1990 [Appendix B], and zero (0) requests for a magazine title which had a magazine date between September 1989 and July 1990. Tables III, IV, and V [Appendixes F, G, and H] were used for this interpretation. Next, those magazine titles which had fewer than five (5) requests for a monthly magazine title, whether on the sub-

scription list for 1989-1990 or received as a donation; and fewer than fifteen (15) requests for a weekly magazine title, whether on the subscription list for 1989-1990 or received as a donation were examined for possible explanations. Table II was used for this interpretation [Appendix E]. In addition the observations of the Media Specialist as these related to the general curriculum and subject of the magazine was included in the interpretation of the data.

THE SECOND SUBPROBLEM. The data in the second subproblem was interpreted by comparing the magazine titles requested and the total requests for those magazine in categories # 1 through # 6 (Tables III to VIII) [Appendixes F - K]. In addition general subject curriculum topics at the high school as observed by the Media Specialist were compared to the magazine titles.

THE THIRD SUBPROBLEM. The data in the third subproblem was interpreted by comparing the findings in the first subproblem and the findings in the second subproblem. The data in the third subproblem was analyzed by comparing the findings as they related to pertinent and selected secondary data gleaned from the literature.

THE FOURTH SUBPROBLEM. The data in the fourth subproblem was interpreted by comparing the magazine titles requested [Table I, Appendix D] with the subjects offered at the high school [Appendix C]. In addition the information in Table IX [Appendix L] was compared to the above findings. Also the observations of the Media Specialist as these related to the school's curriculum and the Media Center's magazine use were compared to the magazine titles requested. The data in the fourth subproblem was analyzed also by comparing the findings as

they related to pertinent and selected secondary data gleaned from the literature.

THE NOTES

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2. Peter Hernon, STATISTICS FOR LIBRARY DECISION MAKING: A HANDBOOK (Norwood, NJ: Ablex Pub. Corp., 1989), 47-73.

3. Ruth Schwartz, "A Periodicals Use Study," ILLINOIS LIBRARIES 60 (February 1978): 106-9.

4. Assistant Patricia S. Mitchell, Economic Development Commission, Rockingham County, NC, telephone interview May 1, 1991.

5. Reidsville Senior High School Guidance Department, selected school statistics (Reidsville, NC: Reidsville Senior High School, 1990).

6. This information was compiled from the Media Specialist's records for the 1989-1990 school year. The Media Specialist and the writer for this study are the same person.

7. One need not assume that the half of the student population who did not ride the school buses had the car stickers, as it is probable that one family could have had several cars or trucks, each of which might have had a sticker, thus allowing for family choice depending on family need.

8. Reidsville Senior High School Media Center, "Learning Media Services," in the 5-year Report for the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1989-1990 (Reidsville, NC: Reidsville Senior High School, 1990). The original introductory paragraph was in the present tense and had the Media Center's name within the text.

9. The magazine title SPORTS ILLUSTRATED was bound for years 1979-1980 until the binding proved unsatisfactory because of the close spine margins. The succeeding back issues were housed in the magazine storage room.

10. The READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1980-). The ABRIDGED READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE was available in the carrel from 1968 to 1980.

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULTS WITH INTERPRETATIONS

THE MAGAZINES REQUESTED

THE COMPLETE LIST. The magazines titles requested by students from the high school Media Center's periodicals collection are listed alphabetically in Table I [Appendix D]. There were ninety-six (96) different magazine titles requested by the students during the time period September 25, 1989 to May 31, 1990. There were a total of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four (3,924) Magazine Request slips which met the admissibility criteria stated in Chapter III.

INDEXED ON CAMPUS. The magazine titles indexed in the H. W. Wilson publication READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE dominate in the list: eighty-two (82) of the ninety-six (96) titles are (or were) indexed in READERS' GUIDE. This index to magazines was the sole reference source of this type available to the students in the high school Media Center. However the students used the additional Wilson reference title BIOGRAPHY INDEX to locate magazine articles (and books) about people. Sometimes the Media Specialist observed students following up additional bibliographic references to magazine articles, for example,

from the Wilson title CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

NOT INDEXED ON CAMPUS. The other magazine titles which the students requested might have been the result of seeing the copy of the magazine cover in the Magazine Rack, of hearing about the magazine by word-of-mouth, of seeing the magazine other than in the Media Center, or for some other reason. Examples of these titles are NATURE CONSERVANCY, NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION, and PARIS MATCH.

ZERO FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Out of the ninety-six (96) magazine titles requested by the students, eighty (80) of them were on the Media Center's magazine subscription list for 1989-1990 [Appendix B]. Six (6) magazine titles paid for and displayed for student use were not requested, either for the current issues or for any back issues. An examination of those six titles showed the following: ART IN AMERICA, ARTNEWS, and CURRENT HEALTH 2, though indexed in READERS' GUIDE, were new subscriptions for the 1989-1990 school year. The (new at the school for 1989-1990) art teacher had a personal subscription to the two art magazines and checked out materials from the Media Center regularly to use in his classroom. This study was unable to show whether he used the magazines with his students in the classroom. After the school year started, the school nurse provided the biology teachers with copies of the health magazine. Again this study was unable to show how those teachers used the magazine in their classrooms. MEDIA & METHODS and GOLF DIGEST (neither indexed in the students' reference sources) were requested by the students (in a computing class and on the golf team, respectively) the previous school year but no documentation remained for specifics like how often or by how many students. [As a professional

magazine MEDIA & METHODS was read by the Media Specialist.] The sixth magazine title FLYING, also indexed in READERS' GUIDE, left no impression of past use, documented or not.

ZERO FOR CURRENT ISSUES. Eight (8) of the magazine titles paid for and displayed for student use had no requests for any issues that had a magazine date from September 1989 to July 1990 (Tables III, IV, and V) [Append. F-H]. The requests for those magazine titles were for issue dates prior to September 1989. Four (4) of the magazine titles were directly related to specific curriculum units: TRAVEL/HOLIDAY (countries being studied), NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW (literary criticism), SMITHSONIAN (the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.), and DISCOVER (various science topics). Five (5) students--total of six requests--asked for the ATLANTIC , PARIS MATCH, THEATRE CRAFTS, and HOME MECHANIX. The subject teachers reported by these students ranged from science for the first magazine, history for the second and third magazines, and trades and English for the fourth magazine. The previous school year, some students had requested PARIS MATCH, but for this study there was no record to show how often or by how many students. Since PARIS MATCH was not indexed in on-campus resources, the older issues were sent to the French teacher soon after newer issues arrived. This study was unable to show how the teacher used the magazine in his classroom. As for THEATRE CRAFTS, the drama teacher had his own subscription to the magazine, but this study was unable to show how he used the magazine in his classroom.

FEWER THAN FIFTEEN. Table II [Appendix E] shows the magazine titles requested by the students in order (highest number to lowest number) by total number of requests per magazine title. Of the forty-one

(41) magazine titles which had fewer than fifteen (15) requests, only NEW YORKER and PARIS MATCH are weekly magazines. PARIS MATCH has been discussed earlier and the NEW YORKER is one of the magazine titles which was bound for overnight check out by the students [Appendix B]. The only remembered times that the Media Specialist saw students using the bound volumes were when the students were searching for literary criticism about particular works. The other thirty-nine (39) magazine titles were monthly magazines and the monthly magazine titles were assigned a different "fewer" number.

FEWER THAN FIVE. Table II [Appendix E] shows the magazine titles requested by the students in order (highest number to lowest number) by total number of requests per magazine title. Of the twenty-four (24) magazine titles which had fewer than five requests, one of them is a weekly magazine (PARIS MATCH, mentioned earlier). Of the remaining twenty-three (23) magazine titles, fifteen (15) were indexed in READERS' GUIDE and of those fifteen, seven (7) were no longer subscribed to. Of the eight (8) magazine titles which were still being subscribed to and which were indexed in READERS' GUIDE, the ATLANTIC, HOME MECHANIX, and THEATRE CRAFTS have already been mentioned. Next, BETTER HOMES & GARDENS is another of the magazine title which was bound for overnight check out by the students. The Magazine Request slips for this title showed that three students from two different English teachers and a student from one of the home economics teachers asked for this title. Next, three different students from one of the Spanish teachers asked for three different issues of AMERICAS. Three different students asked for three different issues of the WRITER and though they were from the same English teacher (who taught the Advanced Placement English class),

they had not been in either the Creative Writing class or the Newspaper class taught by the English teacher who had used the magazine in the classroom the previous school year [1]. CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST was not requested by any student for a history assignment but was requested by three students from two English teachers and by one student for a science assignment. Finally, one student asked for two different current issues of POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY. Of the eight (8) magazine titles not indexed in READERS' GUIDE, four were subscribed to for specific reasons: One for the particular subject (magazine title-- WILDLIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA), two for their connection to local recreational activities (magazine titles--BASEBALL DIGEST and HORSE & RIDER), and one for its professional use (magazine title--SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL). The four remaining magazines were donations (current as well as back issues): ELECTRONIC LEARNING, NATURE CONSERVANCY, NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION, and TODAY'S EDUCATION.

FIRST SUBPROBLEM SUMMARY. The interpretation of the findings for the first subproblem seemed to show that four of the six magazine titles to which the Media Center subscribed but for which there were no student requests were possibly available elsewhere on campus (or were a teacher oriented magazine -- MEDIA & METHODS). Few student requests for a magazine title which was indexed in a major reference source seemed to indicate that the subjects covered in the magazine were not closely related to the topics for which most of the students sought information. Few student requests for a magazine title, whether indexed or not, whether paid for or a donation, seemed to indicate that the subjects covered in the magazine were not of recreational reading interest to very many of

the students at the high school.

THE MAGAZINE DATES

THE OLDEST MAGAZINE DATE. The oldest magazine date for a magazine title requested by a student from the Media Center's periodicals collection was for a December 1971 issue of NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. The next oldest date was for an April 1973 issue of the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE; the next oldest for a January 1974 issue of OUTDOOR LIFE. There was a gap for 1975 and then an October 1976 issue of SMITHSONIAN was requested. Then, starting in 1979 and continuing into 1990, there was a steady sequence of student requests for different magazine titles. The interpretation of this sequence follows below.

THE DATE SEQUENCE. There were different months in each year in which an oldest magazine date request might occur [2]. Below is an arrangement of the sequence:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
Months	5	7	6	4	4	3	10	6	5	4	7	4
Titles	5	8	7	5	6	5	14	10	6	4	18	4

Using the 1985 column as an example, the information showed that in 1985 fourteen (14) different magazine titles were requested which had not had any requests for previous years. The requested dates for those fourteen different magazine titles were scattered over ten (10) different months.

From compiling the above columns with the oldest magazine date requested for each magazine title, the following information became more

apparent. Starting with the 1985 column, six (6) of the magazine titles were on microfiche prior to 1985. In the 1986 column, five (5) of the magazine titles were on microfiche prior to 1986, and holdings for two of the titles began in 1986. In the 1987 column, one of the magazine titles was on microfiche prior to 1987. In the 1988 column, three (3) of the magazine titles were in bound volumes prior to 1988. In the 1989 column four (4) of the magazine titles were in bound volumes prior to 1989, another four (4) titles were donations of which only one was recently indexed in READERS' GUIDE, and six (6) other titles, though on the subscription list, were not indexed in READERS' GUIDE. Of the four (4) magazine titles in the 1990 column, three were not indexed in READERS' GUIDE.

None of the magazine titles for which there were requests for issues in the seventies showed sequential yearly needs for each succeeding year, except for the NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW which had requests for magazine dates from 1979 to 1988. All of the other magazine titles for which there were requests for magazine dates in the seventies had gaps for some years in which no requests for those year were received. It is probable that the PEOPLE WEEKLY title, starting with the 1979 date request, would have had magazine date requests for succeeding years had it not been bound starting in 1980. The Media Specialist did observe students using those bound volumes but this study did not focus on bound volume usage. The ROLLING STONE title, starting with its 1979 magazine date request, also might have had Magazine Request slips turned in for it had it not been on microfiche from 1980 to 1984.

As for magazine titles for which there were requests for the eighties back issues, omitting the magazine titles on microfiche and in

bound volumes for the moment, only five (5) of the magazine titles showed consistent sequential yearly needs from the time of the oldest magazine date request: READER'S DIGEST and SCIENCE NEWS (from 1980 on), SEVENTEEN (from 1983 on), and DISCOVER and EDUCATION DIGEST (from 1985 on). Three (3) magazine titles showed consistent sequential yearly requests from 1985 on: CAR & DRIVER, CURRENT HISTORY, and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING; two (2) showed consistent requests from 1986 on: OMNI and POPULAR SCIENCE. Five (5) magazine titles, though they had an earlier request and then showed a gap in years, did show a consistent sequential yearly request run that started prior to 1986: GLAMOUR (1980, then 1983 on), HARPER'S MAGAZINE (1981, then 1984 on), MADEMOISELLE (1980, then 1983 on), and SPORTS ILLUSTRATED (1983, then 1985 on). When the fourteen (14) microfiche and eight (8) bound volume titles are included, and except for the five (5) microfiche titles which each showed a 1987 year gap, all of those titles showed succeeding yearly requests for their back issues, housed in the magazine storage room until those issues could be bound or be replaced with microfiche. The 1987 year issues of those five (5) microfiche titles were in the magazine storage room, but no documentation was available for this study to explain the 1987 year gap in the magazine request dates.

MAGAZINE DATE: SEPTEMBER 1989 TO JULY 1990. A total of two thousand two hundred and seven (2,207) magazine requests were made by the students for seventy-eight (78) different magazine titles whose issues were received during the 1989-1990 school year [Table III, Appendix F]. Those numbers represent the following percentages: Fifty-six percent (56%) of the total number of magazine requests (3,924) were for magazine dates for issues received during the 1989-1990 school year and eighty-

one percent (81%) of the total number of different magazine titles (96) requested satisfied that fifty-six percent.

When only the Current Issue was used as a factor in the September 1989 to July 1990 magazine request dates, the following information presented itself: One thousand seven hundred and forty-four (1,744) requests were made by the students for the most recent issue available for a magazine title [Table IV, Appendix G]. The other four hundred and sixty-three (463) requests of the total number in the 1989-1990 school year category were for magazines dates that had become Back Issues [Table V, Appendix H]. Those current magazine requests were received for sixty-nine (69) different magazine titles. The change of the current magazine request numbers into percentages gave the following information: Forty-four percent (44%) of the total number of magazine requests (3,924) were for current issues and seventy-two percent (72%) of the total number of different magazine titles (96) requested satisfied that forty-four percent. The percentages for the magazine requests for magazine dates occurring during the school year would seem to imply that only just over fifty percent (50%) of the students' magazine requests would be satisfied with only the current school year's magazine subscription titles and any current magazine donations.

MAGAZINE DATE: 1986 TO AUGUST 1989. There were one thousand four hundred and forty-nine (1,449) magazine requests made by the students for seventy-eight (78) different magazine titles whose back issue dates were between January 1986 and August 1989 [Table VI, Appendix I]. This time period was within the state recommended guideline of retaining magazine back issues for a minimum of three years: In this case 1986,

1987, and 1988. The months from January to August 1989 were arbitrarily added to this group in order to distinquish the school year (1989-1990) issues from the previous school year issues [3]. The percentage of the back issue requests made by the students for this time period turned out to be thirty-seven percent (37%) of the total number of magazine requests (3,924). Of the total number of magazine titles (96) requested by the students, seventy-eight (78) magazine titles satisfied the thirty-seven percent. These percentages would seem to imply that if a school Media Center were for some reason not to subscribe to magazines for a year, less than forty percent (40%) of the students' magazine needs would probably be satisfied. The seventy-eight (78) magazine titles in this group had only sixty-five (65) magazine titles in common with the 1989-1990 magazine titles group of seventy-eight. When, however, the magazine requests percentage was added to the 1989-1990 school year magazine requests percentage, the following occurred: The magazine issues received during the 1989-1990 plus the retention of magazine issues received for the three past years would seem to have satisfied ninety-three percent (93%) of the magazine requests made by the students, a total of three thousand six hundred and fifty-six (3,656) magazine requests out of a total of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four (3,924). Ninety-one (91) different magazines out of the total of ninety-six (96) were needed to satisfy that ninety-three percent, a percentage of the total magazine titles of ninety-five percent (95%).

MAGAZINE DATE: 1985. A total of one hundred and seventeen (117) magazine requests were made for 1985 issue magazine dates [Table VII, Appendix J]. When this total was added to the previous totals given for

the 1989-1990 magazine requests (2,207) and the 1986-August 1989 magazine requests (1,449), the resulting total of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (3,773) magazine requests made by the students increased the percentage of magazine requests to ninety-six (96%) of the total number of all the magazine requests made by the students. No changes occurred in the titles of the magazines requested for their 1985 magazine dates; the magazines were also requested for a more recent date. Twenty (20) out of the thirty-four (34) magazine titles requested for their 1985 magazine dates also had back issue requests for issues prior to 1985. Another six (6) of the magazine titles were on microfiche prior to 1985. It is probable that thirteen (13) of the fourteen (14) magazine titles which had fifteen (15) or more requests for magazine dates within the 1986 to August 1989 time period would have had magazine requests for their 1985 magazine dates had they not been on microfiche or in bound volumes. The fourteenth magazine started its subscription in the 1986 year.

MAGAZINE DATE: PRIOR TO 1985. A total of one hundred and fifty-one (151) magazine requests were made for magazine dates prior to 1985 [Table VIII, Appendix K]. Out of the total number of back issue requests for magazine dates prior to 1985, only eight (8) magazine titles had more than five (5) requests per magazine title. SCIENCE NEWS had the most requests--twenty-five (25), the NEW YORK TIMES had eighteen (18) for its BOOK REVIEW and ten (10) for its MAGAZINE. READER'S DIGEST had fifteen (15) requests, MADEMOISELLE had eight (8), GLAMOUR had six (6), and CONSUMER REPORTS and NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC each had five (5) requests.

MAGAZINE DATE AND THE STUDENT. The one hundred and fifty-one (151) magazine requests for magazine dates prior to 1985 represented ninety-three (93) different students who made those requests out of the total school student population of eight hundred and nine (809) students. Of the nine-three (93) students who made the back issue requests, forty-nine (49) of the students were doing reports for English (representing six different English teachers), twenty (20) of the students were doing reports for the two home economics teachers, sixteen (16) of the students were doing reports for science (representing three different science teachers), and five (5) of the students and three (3) of the students, respectively, were doing reports for history and foreign language.

SECOND SUBPROBLEM SUMMARY. Students requested magazine dates for as far back as 1971. No one subject department seemed to be the reason for all of the requests for the older issues of a magazine title. For example, the oldest four back issue requests came from History (1971), Home Economics (1973), English (1974), and Foreign Language (1976). If the change to microfiche format for some of the back issues of certain magazine titles had not occurred, it would seem probable that those issues would have appeared on the students' Magazine Request slips for the older issues. If the eight (8) magazine titles which were bound, for direct use by the students in the Reference Room of the Media Center and for overnight check out by the students, had remained in their original hard copy format, it would seem probable that they too might have appeared on a student's Magazine Request slip for an older magazine date. Only a few magazine titles seemed to show an uninterrupted year-after-year need. In terms of percentages it would seem probable that a variety

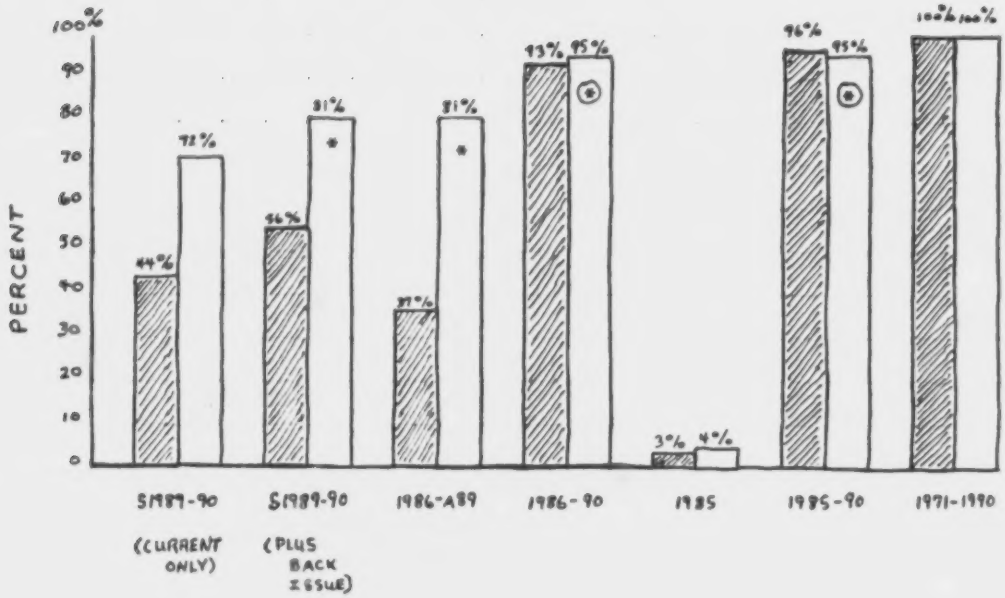
of magazine titles retained for at least three years prior to the current school year would satisfy ON CAMPUS at least ninety percent (90%) of the students' magazine requests. Certain selected titles would seem to justify the decision to retain them longer than the three years as their requests totaled five or more requests a year prior to the three-year cut off.

THE MAGAZINES WEEDED

THE MAGAZINE DATE PATTERN. The vast majority (93%) of the magazine requests from the students were for magazine dates from 1986 to 1990, even though the high school Media Center periodicals holdings extended back to 1968. To satisfy those requests, ninety-one different magazine titles were needed. Five of those ninety-one magazine titles were donations, two others were no longer on the magazine subscription list, another one was a library journal, and still another one was paid for with Media Center fines money [4]. The five magazine titles needed to reach the 100% satisfaction rate for the student magazine requests had in some cases not been subscribed to for several years, or, in the case of one, been a donation.

To pictorially portray how the other magazine date categories compared to the magazine date group 1986 to 1990, the bar graph on the next page shows in percents several of the magazine date request categories with the accompanying required number of magazine titles needed to satisfy the requests made for those dates.

Magazine Dates Needed for Requests

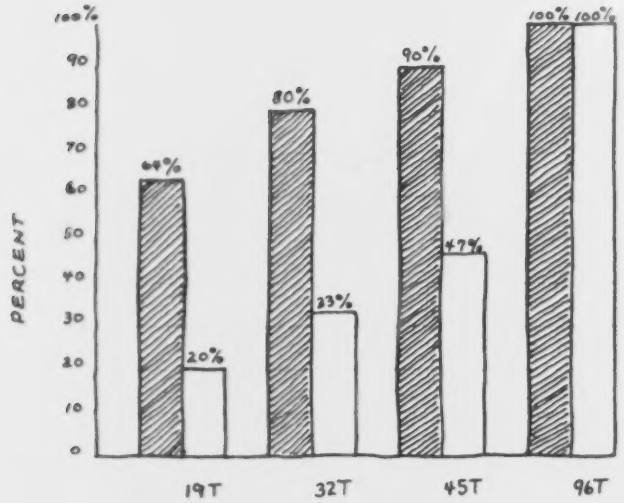


KEY: ▨ = % REQUESTS ▭ = % TITLES to SATISFY REQUESTS
S = September A = August
* Titles not all same. ⊛ Titles same.

THE MAGAZINE TITLE PATTERN. When the point of view changes from the date categories of the magazine titles to the titles of the magazines themselves, the following patterns developed. Nineteen magazine titles (20% of the total number of magazine titles requested) met sixty-four percent (2,515 requests) of the students' total number (3,924) of magazine requests. Thirty-two magazine titles (33% of the total number of magazine titles requested) met eighty percent (3,143 requests) of the students' total number (3,924) of magazine requests. Forty-five magazine titles (47%) met ninety percent (3,537 requests) of the students' total number of magazine requests.

To portray pictorially how many magazines titles were needed to satisfy a certain percentage of magazine requests, the bar graph below shows those relationships.

Magazine Titles Needed for Requests



KEY: ▨ = % REQUESTS ☐ = % TITLES TO SATISFY REQUESTS
T = Titles

THE PATTERN DIFFERENCES. The difference between the two patterns would appear to be the length of time a magazine title was retained and how many different magazine titles were available. In the magazine title category, retaining the forty-five magazine titles back to 1973 (the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE request) would have met ninety percent (90%) of the magazine requests. Even the thirty-two magazine titles would have had to be held back to 1973 to include the NEW YORK

TIMES MAGAZINE request. Of the nineteen magazine titles, at least fifteen of them in all probability would have been needed to be held as far back as 1980, as seven of the titles (the ones not on microfiche or in bound volumes) began their request runs in 1980. The assumption is that the other eight microfiche and bound volume titles would have fit the same request pattern had their formats remained in the original hard copy format.

Changing to the magazine date category, retaining ninety-one different magazine titles back to 1986 would have been necessary to satisfy ninety-five percent (95%) of the magazine requests. In other words, retaining twice as many magazine titles (for their magazine dates) for five fewer years would have been needed to meet approximately the same percentage of requests as retaining half as many magazines (for their titles) for twice the length of time.

And herein was the dilemma that the Media Specialist faced in dealing with weeding titles from the Media Center's periodicals collection. If ON CAMPUS the student were likely to request magazine titles which had been noted in other Media Center resources in addition to the magazine titles found in the magazine indexing source, it seemed probable that some minimum number of magazine titles (like 45) needed to be retained for at least ten years prior to the current school year in order to satisfy at least a ninety percent immediate magazine title request rate. If, however, the student's report required only recent information (and basically no comparisons over time), then the state education department's recommendation of retaining magazine titles for a minimum of three years seemed reasonable [5]. The catch here was that those recommendations included a twenty-eight minimum

number of magazine titles (for a high school student population of 800) which would not have satisfied ON CAMPUS the ninety percent rate for the magazine requests for magazine dates from 1986 to 1990 -- over eighty some magazine titles were required to satisfy that request rate.

COPYRIGHT FEATURE. One aspect, though not a focus of this study, was the interlibrary loan factor in requesting magazine titles. Christopher Millson-Martula [6] mentioned briefly a feature of it in his SERIALS LIBRARIAN article that had to be considered in the weeding decisions related to the high school Media Center's periodicals collection. His library was keeping any serials title that had six (6) or more uses so that the library could meet copyright provisions. In the "Copyright Essentials for Librarians" article by James S. Heller another reference to this feature is made.

> In any one year a library should not request more than five copies of articles published within the last five years from the same journal title (the CONTU Rule of Five) [7].

The choice of 5 in this study as an arbitrary number guide for a minimum number of requests for magazine titles turned out to be a coincidentally apt choice.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WEEDING. Based on the high school's curriculum needs which will be discussed in the next subproblem, the recommendations for weeding the Media Center's periodicals collection were specific for the following holdings: To retain the periodicals holdings back to 1980; thus, to weed [8] the Media Center periodicals collection of holdings, no matter the format, prior to 1980; and to continue the periodicals collection policy for the fourteen magazine titles not indexed in READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE -- ten of the magazine

titles (donations included) would be held for one school year and then would be recycled or discarded. The specific magazine titles were BASEBALL DIGEST, BASKETBALL DIGEST, ELECTRONIC LEARNING, FOOTBALL DIGEST, HORSE & RIDER, HOT ROD, MAD, MOTORCYCLIST, NATURE CONSERVANCY, and WILDLIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA. The other four magazine titles would continue to be held as professional magazine collection titles (NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION, SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL, and TODAY'S EDUCATION) or be sent, as established, to the French teacher (PARIS MATCH).

As for keeping all the periodicals collection holdings back to 1980, the following recommendations were made. Magazine titles for which no requests at all were received would be weeded from the eighties holdings. Two examples in this category were FLYING and THE HUMANIST. All holdings prior to 1986 for the following fifteen magazine titles would be weeded from the Media Center's periodicals collection because they had fewer than five requests (see "Copyright Feature" above) and were not borderline (four requests: BETTER HOMES & GARDENS -- also a bound volume title, CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST, and HORIZON) magazine titles: AMERICAS, ATLANTIC MONTHLY, CYCLE, HIGH FIDELITY, HOME MECHANIX, HOUSE & GARDENS, POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY, SATURDAY REVIEW, SCIENCE DIGEST, SCIENCE 84, STEREO REVIEW, SUCCESSFUL FARMING, THEATRE CRAFTS, WORLD TENNIS, and WRITER.

THIRD SUBPROBLEM SUMMARY. In interpreting the findings in the first subproblem and the second subproblem and then in comparing those interpretations in the third subproblem, the results seemed to show that two patterns were involved in meeting the magazine request needs of the students. One pattern seemed to develop from the magazine dates

of the magazine titles being requested, the other pattern from the magazine titles themselves. Although the students requested magazines dates back into the seventies, the findings for the first group seemed to show that the dominate magazine dates occurred for magazine titles with a magazine date between 1986 and 1990. This first group seemed to need almost all (91 titles) of the total number of magazine titles requested (96 titles) to satisfy at least ninety-three percent of the magazine request needs. On the other hand, the findings for the second group seemed to show that less than fifty percent of the total number of magazine titles requested were able to satisfy at least ninety percent of the students' magazine request needs, even though those magazine title requests included magazine dates back to 1973.

THE MAGAZINES REQUESTED AND THE CURRICULUM

THE MAGAZINES AND THE TEACHERS. All of the Magazine Request slips for back issues were separated from all the Magazine Request slips for current issues in order to list under each subject teacher's name any magazine title which a student indicated was being requested for that class. It was from those lists [Table IX, Appendix L] that the following interpretations or explanations were derived.

THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. All English teachers except one had eleven or more magazine titles requested by their students for English assignments. The average number of back issue titles for the seven English teachers was thirty-two different magazines. A total of sixty-nine titles were requested for English assignments. The eighth English

teacher, only on campus for one class, did bring her students to the Media Center for information, but the students had concentrated on using the Reference book collection and the two-week circulating books.

Several factors were probably involved in the fact that a variety of magazine titles were requested by the students. One factor would appear to be the length of Media Center class time that the teacher allowed the class to have to work on reports. Some teachers only brought classes a couple of times, but that length of class time in the Media Center was generally two weeks, which allowed the students to move beyond the reference books, the two-week books, and/or the audio-visual materials. Another factor was probably the teacher who brought her classes a number of times to the Media Center, each time for a different type of report: the students were, on some of those occasions, concentrating on magazine resources over other resources in the Media Center. A third probable factor would appear to be the teachers who allowed their students to select their own topics for a report and then encouraged those students to find as much information in the Media Center as possible. Those teachers generally required several sources as a minimum in the student's bibliography.

Of the eight hundred and nine students (809) enrolled at the high school in 1989-1990, five hundred and sixty-three of them (563) requested magazines, both current and back issues. This study was not able to document what percent of the total number of requests came from the English department assignments, because one of the English teachers also taught classes in the Foreign Language department and the data did not distinguish when her students were doing English work or Spanish work in the Media Center. This study was also unable to answer the

question -- how many of the magazine titles requested actually showed up in the students' bibliographies. The fact that the Media Center's periodicals collection had a variety of magazine titles, retained for over ten years, did seem to give comfort to both the teachers and the students in that each student who requested a back issue in each class (in some cases three classes at one time in the Media Center) did receive at least one magazine issue (usually more) during the Media Center class time [9].

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT. All of the teachers in the Foreign Language department brought their students to the Media Center to gather information for reports. There were two categories into which the report topics divided, countries and people. The students, in searching for their information in the Media Center, generally concentrated on the reference books, the two-week books, and the audio-visual materials. Magazines were only used to supplement or to add detail to the information, therefore, not many magazine titles were requested by the students. As mentioned in an earlier section, the back issues of PARIS MATCH were sent to the French teacher and this study did not document the use in the classroom.

THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT. The two chemistry teachers (both also taught Advanced Placement classes) brought classes to the Media Center at least once a month for two or three days to gather information for short reports. This Media Center class time appeared to generate the variety in the magazine titles that their students requested -- different topics, different magazine titles for varied subjects. The other three science teachers also brought their classes to the Media

Center, but the length of Media Center class time was generally for just one day, which did not appear to give the students time to investigate a variety of resources.

The head of the Science Department and the Media Specialist had discussed the fact that the Media Center did not subscribe to SCIENCE (the American Association for the Advancement of Science publication). Both were aware that the price ($150.00 a year) and the technical reading level of the journal were factors that had to be weighed against the percent of the student population who would actually comprehend and then use the information in a report. Not having this title did cause a gap in the Advanced Placement curriculum.

THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT. One of the two history teachers who brought her classes to the Media Center usually scheduled several days of Media Center class time for her students to gather information for their reports. This scheduling seemed to generate the number and the variety of magazine titles that her students requested. The other history teacher, though she came at least once a month, did not stay more than one day generally, and her students concentrated on using the reference books and the two-week books. The department was building its own video and computer program collections, which might have been the factor that led the other two history teachers to cut back on their use of the Media Center; the previous school year they had used Media Center resources more.

THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT. The two home economics teachers brought their classes to the Media Center to gather information for reports. One of the teachers had her students do a number of different

reports, all of which concentrated on the use of magazine resources. That teaching strategy showed itself in the number of magazine titles that her students requested. Because the Media Center retained a number of different titles with subjects related to the home and its economics, the teacher seemed secure in bringing her students to locate magazine information in the Media Center.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS. The other departments on campus were mixed in their students requesting magazines from the Media Center's periodicals collection. For example, only one mathematics teacher in 1989-1990 brought her class to the Media Center to locate information for reports. Two of the Fine Arts department teachers brought their classes, but the students were not concentrating on information in magazines. One of the Trades department teacher brought his classes periodically to the Media Center, specifically to allow his students reading time, which they normally used to read magazines. One of the Exceptional department (Special Services) teachers added the SMITHSONIAN magazine to her Media Center class assignment when she was planning with the Media Specialist for a unit on Washington, D.C.

TEACHER INFLUENCE. This researcher would concur with Ron Blazek's findings in his study of teacher influence and the student's use of the Media Center [10]. From analyzing the variety of magazine titles in the various lists, the findings seemed to strongly demonstrate that the teacher's decision about the number of class visits to schedule for the Media Center, the amount of class time to spend per session in the Media Center, and the encouragement that a teacher gave to including magazine resources in an assignment all affected the stu-

dents' behavior in their use of the high school Media Center's periodicals collection. The teachers' decisions seemed circular, however. The fact that there was a periodicals collection that seemed to satisfy on campus so many of the students' magazine requests may have been the factor that led the teachers to make their decisions about periodical usage.

THE TOP TWENTY. For comparison the researcher was interested in knowing how the students' requests for certain magazine titles matched other studies of students' requests for magazines. The top twenty most frequently noted magazines titles from seven other studies are given below, along with the results from this study. The different focuses of each study in the first four lists are noted in the paragraph below.

	This Study	Drott/Mancall	Boise	Wozny
1.	Science News	Newsweek	Newsweek	Newsweek
2.	Sports Illus.	Time	Time	Time
3.	Jet	U.S. News	U.S. News	Nat. Geograph.
4.	Seventeen	Sports Illus.	Sport Illus.	U.S. News
5.	Ebony	New Republic	Business Week	Business Week
6.	Motor Trend	Sat. Review	Science News	Forbes
7.	Time	Scientific Am.	Hot Rod	Science
8.	Teen	Science Digest	People	Fortune
9.	Glamour	Science News	Seventeen	Pop. Science
10.	Hot Rod	Nation	Consumer Rept.	Science News
11.	Mademoiselle	Reader's Dig.	Scientific Am.	Fusion
12.	Road & Track	Business Week	Reader's Digest	Life
13.	Newsweek	Nat. Geograph.	Good Housekeep.	Discover
14.	Essence	America	Science Digest	
15.	Car & Driver	Amer. Heritage	Science	
16.	Mad	Science	Amer. Heritage	
17.	U.S. News	Current Hist.	Nation	
18.	Rolling Stone	Congress. Dig.	Pop. Mechanics	
19.	Parents	Psych. Today	Psych. Today	
20.	Reader's Dig.	Nat. Review	Outdoor Life	

This study, it must emphasized, dealt with the students' magazine requests occurring during the searching phase of their Media Center

work or resulting from their recreational magazine reading while in the Media Center. For example if the current issue requested car magazine titles and MAD magazine were removed from the above list and replaced by the highest back issue title requests which did not make the list, the following titles would have been in the top twenty group for this study: DISCOVER, EDUCATION DIGEST, NATIONAL REVIEW, NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, and PSYCHOLOGY TODAY. Drott and Mancall's list came from their study in 1979 of the students' bibliographies or reference lists from the students' papers [11]. The Boise list done in 1981 came from their study of periodicals on microfiche as an addition to the Media Centers' hard copy magazine holdings [12]. The Wozny list also done in 1981 resulted from her study of students doing online searching; the magazine titles, however, were from the students' bibliographies whether the students used magazine references found online or not [13]. It is probable that BUSINESS WEEK, on the lists of the three studies above, would have appeared in this study in the top twenty had it not been in a bound volume format, thus available for direct use by the students.

In this paragraph the focuses of the next four lists are noted. The Gordon list came from a study done in 1979 of periodicals used in a small college library. The concentration was on bound volumes, microfilm, and observed use of unbound issues of their journals [14]. The Mancall and Deskins list came from a study done in 1984 after on-line database searching had been started in the schools; the titles came from the students' bibliographies [15]. The Callison lists were in his report of a study done in 1985-86 using the magazine references in the students' bibliographies -- the 85 group not having Wilsearch

or ILL available [16]. Finally, the Adams State list came from a survey done in 1986 of librarians (thirty responded to the high school section) in which they indicated the magazines most frequently used in their schools [17]. There are two more titles in the Adams State list, because the list had grouped the titles which had received the same number of responses and the researcher did not want to divide those four titles that had had six responses each.

	Gordon	Mancall/Deskins	Callison	Adams State
1.	Time	Time	Time	Time
2.	Newsweek	Newsweek	Newsweek	Sports Illus.
3.	U.S. News	Science	Psych. Today	Newsweek
4.	Science	U.S. News	Life	U.S. News
5.	New Republic	Science News	U.S. News	Seventeen
6.	Nature	Psych. Today	Nat. Geograph.	People
7.	Nation	Science Digest	Science Digest	Psych. Today
8.	J. of Accout.	Amer. Heritage	Science News	Business Week
9.	Atlantic M.	Nat. Review		Science News
10.	J. of Finance	Reader's Digest	(with ILL and	Life
11.	Business Week	New Republic	Wilsearch):	Nat. Geograph.
12.	Economist	NY Times Mag.		Rolline Stone
13.	Life	People	U.S. News	Hot Rod
14.	Manage. Acct.	Seventeen	Time	Outdoor Life
15.	Fortune	Grand Nat. Scene	Newsweek	Discover
16.	America	McCall's	Reader's Digest	Motor Trend
17.	Sat. Review	Edit. Res. Repts.	New Republic	Science Dig.
18.	Am. Econ. Re.	Good Housekeep.	Psych. Today	Reader's Dig.
19.	Sports Illus.	Nat. Geographic	Science News	Field & Stream
20.	Harper's Mag.	Scientific Amer.	Humanist	Omni
21.				Popular Science
22.				Teen

Three magazine titles occurred on all eight lists: NEWSWEEK, TIME, and U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. One magazine title occurred on all the high school lists: SCIENCE NEWS. Beyond noting that seven other titles were on one or more of the other seven lists, further comparisons were not pursued for this study. It would appear, however, that the students of this study were finding magazine titles that their counterparts elsewhere and at other times were including in a final report.

FOURTH SUBPROBLEM SUMMARY. The findings for the fourth subproblem as they dealt with the periodicals collection and its relation to the high school curriculum would seem to show that the teacher was a major influence in the students' use of the magazine resources. If the teacher felt that the periodicals collection would meet the needs of the students, then the teacher was likely to arrange for class time in the Media Center so that the students could search for information located in the magazines. Those teachers who did want their students to include magazine information in reports seemed to assume that the Media Center's periodicals collection was able to provide the students with that information.

THE HYPOTHESES

THE FIRST HYPOTHESIS. The first hypothesis was that the magazine requests of the students would include at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the titles paid for in the 1989-1990 school year subscription list. According to the results in the first subproblem, only ninety-three percent (93%) of the titles paid for and displayed for student use were requested by the students. There were ninety-one different magazine titles officially paid for with school funds. Two were professional library journals which were not displayed, however, the back issue of one was still requested by a student. One, HORIZON, had been paid for but the magazine had ceased publication, so no issues were available for the 1989-90 school year; there were requests for the back issues. The NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW section of the

NEW YORK TIMES was not displayed, but students did request the back issues. READER'S DIGEST was paid for out of the Media Center fines money, was displayed, but only had requests for its back issues. The above adjustments accounted for the number 80 being divided by 86 to give the ninety-three percent (93%) noted above. The interpretation of the missing six magazine titles occurred in the "Zero for Subscriptions" section of this chapter.

THE SECOND HYPOTHESIS. The second hypothesis was that of the total number of magazine titles requested, at least fifty percent (50%) of the titles would extend in date to years prior to the minimum three-year back issue limit recommended by the state's Department of Public Instruction. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the total number of magazine titles requested extended in magazine date prior to 1986. Students requested thirty-four different magazine titles that had a 1985 magazine date. An additional twenty different magazine titles were requested that had magazine dates between 1971 and 1984. TEEN magazine was not counted in this percentage [see Note 2]. The researcher had considered the fifty percent figure a reasonable but conservative choice and had anticipated a higher percentage of pre-1986 usage. The findings did not support that expectation.

THE THIRD HYPOTHESIS. The third hypothesis was that only about ten percent (10%) of the magazine titles would need to be weeded from the periodicals collection. This hypothesis was made with the idea that the complete holdings of a magazine title would be weeded from the high school Media Center's periodicals holdings. After the data was collected and then analyzed, the findings seemed to lead to anoth-

er option. Only a few magazine titles would be completely weeded from the collection, but more than ten percent of all the magazine titles would have some part of their holdings weeded from the periodicals collection. This study was able to demonstrate that the second option was a viable approach and that the periodicals collection would still be able to satisfy at a high rate the students' requests for magazine titles in the Media Center.

THE FOURTH HYPOTHESIS. The fourth hypothesis was that out of the nine (9) major departments represented in the curriculum, at least eight (8) out of the nine (9) would be in the total number of departments whose students requested back issues of magazines. Technically this hypothesis may have been met with only the Physical Education department not showing any student requests for back issues of magazines, but with only two magazine titles requested by students for assignments in the Exceptional Services department, and only one magazine title requested by a student for a music assignment, it would seem more reasonable to say that five out of the nine major departments showed consistent use of the Media Center's periodicals collection: English, History, Science, Foreign Language, and Vocational. Though the math teacher's students requested at least five different magazine titles for their math assignment in the Media Center, she was the only teacher out of a total of seven math teachers who brought a class to the Media Center. Of the four divisions in the Vocational department, only two of them had consistent student requests for back issues of the magazines (Business department and Home Economics department). While two teachers in the Trades department brought their classes to the Media Center at

least once a month, the students in those classes did not request back issues of the magazines on a regular basis.

THE ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

THE RECREATIONAL MAGAZINE READING. Out of the total number of magazine requests, forty-four percent of the requests were for the current magazine issues. While an unknown number of those requests were connected to history class assignments related to current events, those numbers may have been balanced by the student requests for a just previous issue (to the current issue) which a student may not have finished reading during the displayed time, and the several students who requested back issues of a magazine title for their own personal research (not connected to any class assignment). The data did seem to show that the students were doing recreational magazine reading, and though the students' free time was very limited while on campus, they did seem to be reading more than one or two specific magazine titles. The data did seem to support some of Mellon's findings about teenage magazine reading -- the expected favorites [18], while at the same time the data seemed to give encouragement to the Media Center's policy of providing for the students' recreational magazine reading needs in the hope that a life-long habit of magazine reading would be established for the students.

BIBLIOMETRICS. Though statistical analysis in depth was not the focus of this study, the patterns produced in the findings did seem to match some of the statistical patterns discussed in the library litera-

ture as those figures related to journal usage. Wallace's article in LIBRARY JOURNAL showed in figure 1 the scatter pattern related to Bradford's law [19]: a certain smaller percentage of journals would satisfy a fairly larger percentage of need. Tobias in her article in the JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP identified the pattern as the Yule curve and gave an example in her figure 1 [20]. If the findings in the graph of this study "Magazine Titles Needed for Requests" are compared to those two figures and Tobias's accompanying percentages, the three patterns are very similar, even though this study concentrated on magazine requests and not on bibliographic citations.

If an eighty-twenty (80/20) relationship seemed to come from the citation studies, a ninety (or ninety-five [21]) percent library seemed to be another library collection approach: To provide a collection that met that rate of the patrons' needs [22]. When magazine date became a factor, then Wallace's figure 2 and Bourne's figures 1 and 5 [23] compared very similarly with the findings in the bar graph in this study "Magazine Dates Needed for Requests" -- ninety-six percent of the stuents' magazinze requests were met by magazine titles whose magazine dates were within the last five years (1985-1990).

THE NOTES

1. Teacher Tilda Balsley, Reidsville Senior High School, telephone interview April 21, 1991.

2. TEEN was also on microfiche for 1980, so the researcher decided to omit the one request for 1980 and to record TEEN's oldest magazine date for the date sequence as 1987; issues prior to 1987 were on microfiche.

3. North Carolina Division of Educational Media and Technology Services, MEDIA PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS; GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL MEDIA PROGRAMS (Raleigh: Educational Media and Technology Services, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1986), IV-6.

4. READER'S DIGEST was no longer on the Media Center's magazine subscription list from the jobber, but the magazine was subscribed to and paid for with Media Center fines money. Because of the source for its subscription funding, it was not included any statistics related to the Media Center's subscription LIST.

5. North Carolina, IV-6.

6. Christopher Millson-Martula, "Use Studies and Serials Rationalization: A Review," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 15, no. 1/2 (1988): 133.

7. James S. Heller, "Copyright Essentials for Librarians," NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES 49 (Spring 1991): 7.

8. Weeding as used here also included the option of recycling the discarded issues to appropriate classrooms or to faculty or to students.

9. One of the Media Center's continuing goals had been to eliminate student frustration concerning "lost" issues and to guarantee access to the indexed magazine titles. The Media Center's periodicals check out system seemed to be meeting that goal as very few issues received by library and requested by the students were "unavailable" on campus.

10. Ron Blazek, INFLUENCING STUDENTS TOWARD MEDIA CENTER USE: AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION IN MATHEMATICS (Chicago: American Library Association, 1975), 131.

11. M. Carl Drott, Jacqueline C. Mancall, Raymond W. Barber, and Tracey D. Robinson, A QUANTITATIVE INVENTORY OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION FOR METROPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (Washington, D.C.: Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1980), Table 5-5, p. 81, ERIC, ED 188638, microfiche. This list is also in SCHOOL MEDIA QUARTERLY 8 (Summer 1980): 249 and in MEASURING STUDENT INFORMATION USE (Littleton, Co: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1983): 95.

12. Thomas H. Olsen, "Periodicals on Microfiche," in MEASURES OF EXCELLENCE FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS, ed. by David V. Loertscher (Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1986), 136.

13. Lucy Anne Wozny, "Online Bibliographic Searching and Student Use of Information: An Innovative Teaching Approach," SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY 11 (Fall 1982): 38.

14. Martin Gordon, "Periodicals Use at a Small College Library," SERIALS LIBRARIAN 6 (Summer 1982): 64.

15. Jacqueline C. Mancall and Dreama Deskins, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, LIBRARIES, AND THE SEARCH PROCESS: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT MATERIALS AND FACILITIES USAGE PATTERNS IN DELAWARE FOLLOWING INTRODUCTION OF ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE SEARCHING (Philadelphia: College of Information Studies, Drexel University, 1984), Table 6, p. 19, ERIC ED 262823, microfiche.

16. Daniel Callison, "Methods for Measuring Student Use of Data bases and Interlibrary Loan Materials," SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY 16 (Winter 1988): 140.

17. James B. Hemesath and Donald G. Moeny, "Selected Results of Western & Southern Colorado School Library/Media Center Survey," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Colorado Educational Media Association, 19 February 1988), 9, ERIC, ED 300019, microfiche.

18. Constance A. Mellon, "Leisure Reading Choices of Rural Teens," SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA QUARTERLY 18 (Summer 1990): 224-5.

19. Danny P. Wallace, "A Solution in Search of a Problem: Bibliometrics & Libraries," LIBRARY JOURNAL 112 (May 1, 1987): 43-4.

20. Audrey Sylvia Tobias, "The Yule Curve Describing Periodical Citations by Freshmen: Essential Tool or Abstract Frill?" JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP 1 (March 1975): 15.

21. Millson-Martula, 133.

22. Wallace, 45.

23. Charles P. Bourne, "Some User Requirements Stated Quantitatively in Terms of the 90 Percent Library," in ELECTRONIC INFORMATION HANDLING, ed. by Allen Kent and Orrin E. Taulbee (Washington, D.C.: Spartan Books, Inc., 1965): 97, 101.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The purpose of this research was to find out what magazine titles the students at a public high school were using from the school's Media Center periodicals collection. Those magazines on the Media Center's current subscription list and those periodicals in the magazine storage room of the Media Center were the particular focus on this study. Data in the form of Magazine Request slips which had been filled out by the students were collected for over eight months of the 1989-1990 school year, and then were compiled, analyzed, and interpreted to answer four specific questions: 1) What magazine titles did the students request? 2) How far back in magazine dates did the requests extend? 3) Were there any magazine titles which, without jeopardizing the magazine needs of the faculty or students, could be weeded from the Media Center's periodicals collection? and 4) How did the magazine titles that the students requested relate to the nine major curriculum departments of the school and the curriculum needs of those departments' assignments which needed Media Center resources.

The results of this research showed that the students requested ninety-six different magazine titles from the high school Media Center's periodicals collection. The oldest magazine date that a student re-

quested was for a December 1971 issue of a magazine. Less than ten percent of the magazine titles in the periodicals collection were recommended for complete weeding of their holdings from the collection. The results of this study showed that although eight of the nine major departments in the school curriculum had students who requested magazine titles to use for class assignments only five of the major departments had requests for more than fifteen different magazine titles per department. Additional findings as a result of this study showed that the students' requests for magazine titles appeared to correspond to Bradford's law or the Yule curve pattern (80/20 percent rule), even though that pattern was discussed more in bibliographic citation studies in the library literature. Another finding of this study appeared to show that the students' requests for magazine dates corresponded to the ninety (or ninety-five) percent library discussed in the library literature. Finally, the findings of this study appeared to show that the teacher's decisions about the length of Media Center class time that the students would be given, the number of class visits to the Media Center that the students would have, and the teacher's encouragement of the use of magazines for class assignments influenced the students' use of the Media Center's periodicals collection.

CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this study appeared to show that the Media Center's periodicals collection did meet the curriculum needs of the major departments and their students. Ninety-six percent of the stu-

dents' magazine requests would appear to have been met with magazine dates from 1985 to 1990. This pattern in terms of the magazine date was compared to the pattern in terms of the magazine titles needed to satisfy the students' magazine requests. Forty-five magazine titles were needed to satisfy ninety percent of the students' magazine requests and those magazine title requests extended in magazine date back to 1973. The findings of this study appeared to show that rather than needing to weed a number of complete magazine title holdings from the Media Center's periodicals collection, another option, that of weeding selected years of certain magazine title holdings was a viable approach to the periodicals collection development plans. And finally, it can not be emphasized enough that this study appeared to support the point of view that the teacher is a critical factor in the students' behavior in their use of the Media Center's periodicals collection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

More research needs to be done at the high school level in terms of the students' use of the Media Center's periodicals collection. Comparisons of the students' magazine requests prior to the completion of their reports to the magazine titles listed in their bibliographies might better help the Media Center plan for which magazine titles to have immediately available on campus for student use. More research related to the high school curriculum requirements and the periodicals' role in meeting those requirements needs to be investigated. This would appear to be particularly important if the school's curriculum required comparison of topics over time and a variety of first-hand

accounts of events as they were occurring. More research needs to be done in comparing the expense of maintaining an on-campus periodicals collection (no matter the format) to the expense of providing the magazine information through interlibrary loan, fax delivery, or online retrieval printouts. And more research needs to be done to discover who the students are who do not request any magazines from the Media Center's periodicals collection.

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APPENDIX A

CURRENT MAGAZINES IN LIBRARY

CIRCLED MAGAZINES = BLUE BOUND BOOKS

America
American File
American Heritage
Americas
Art in America
Artnews
Atlantic Monthly
Audubon
Balance Sheet
Baseball Digest
Basketball Digest
Better Homes & Gardens
Business Week
Buzzwors
Campus Life
Car and Driver
Changing Times
Congressional Digest
Consumer Reports
Current History
Cycle
Discover
Downbeat
Ebony
Education Digest
Essence
Family Handyman
Field & Stream
Flying
Football Digest
Glamour
Golf Digest
Good Housekeeping
Guidepost
Harper's Magazine
Health
Home Mechanix
Horizon
Horse & Rider
Hot Rod
Jet
Ladies' Home Journal
Life
Mad
Mademoiselle
Media & Methods
Money
Mother Jones
Motor Trend
Motorcyclist
Ms
National Geographic Magazine
National Review
National Wildlife
Natural History
Nature Conservancy
New Republic
New York Times Magazine (& Book Review)
New Yorker
Newsweek
North Carolina Education
Omni
Outdoor Life
Parents
Paris Match
People Weekly
Personal Computing
Popular Mechanics
Popular Photography
Popular Science
Proceedings
Psychology Today
Radio Electronics
Reader's Digest
Redbook
Road & Track
Rolling Stone
Saturday Evening Post
Scholastic Update
Science News
Scientific American
Seventeen
Smithsonian
Southern Living
Sport
Sports Illustrated only 1979-1980
Stereo Review
Teen Magazine
T.H.E. Journal
Theatre Crafts
Time
Travel-Holiday
U.S. News & World Report
Wildlife in North Carolina
Women's Sports and Fitness
Working Woman
World Tennis
The Writer

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX B

CURRENT MAGAZINES IN LIBRARY - EXPLANATORY COPY

(CIRCLED) MAGAZINES = BLUE BOUND BOOKS [1]

pd America
American File
pd American Heritage
pd Americas
pd Art in America
pd Artnews
pd Atlantic Monthly
pd Audubon
Balance Sheet [2]
pd Baseball Digest
pd Basketball Digest
pd Better Homes & Gardens
pd Business Week
Buzzwors
Campus Life [3]
pd Car and Driver
pd Changing Times
pd Congressional Digest
pd Consumer Reports
pd Current History
pd Cycle
pd Discover
pd Downbeat
pd Ebony
pd Education Digest
pd Essence
pd Family Handyman
pd Field & Stream
pd Flying
pd Football Digest
pd Glamour
pd Golf Digest
pd Good Housekeeping
Guidepost [4]
pd Harper's Magazine
pd Health
pd Home Mechanix
Horizon [5]
pd Horse & Rider
pd Hot Rod
pd Jet
pd Ladies' Home Journal
pd Life
pd Mad
pd Mademoiselle
pd Media & Methods
pd Money
Mother Jones
pd Motor Trend
pd Motorcyclist
pd Ms
pd National Geographic Magazine
pd National Review
pd National Wildlife
pd Natural History
Nature Conservancy
pd New Republic
pd New York Times Magazine (& Book Review) (pd)
pd New Yorker
pd Newsweek
North Carolina Education
pd Omni
pd Outdoor Life
pd Parents
pd Paris Match
pd People Weekly
pd Personal Computing
pd Popular Mechanics
pd Popular Photography
pd Popular Science
Proceedings
pd Psychology Today
pd Radio Electronics
Reader's Digest [6]
pd Redbook
pd Road & Track
pd Rolling Stone
pd Saturday Evening Post
pd Scholastic Update
pd Science News
pd Scientific American
pd Seventeen
pd Smithsonian
Southern Living pd
Sport pd
Sports Illustrated only 1979-1980 pd
Stereo Review pd
Teen Magazine pd
T.H.E. Journal [7]
Theatre Crafts pd
Time pd
Travel-Holiday pd
U.S. News & World Report pd
Wildlife in North Carolina pd
Women's Sports and Fitness pd
Working Woman
World Tennis pd
The Writer pd
BOOKLIST pd
SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL pd
[8] CURRENT HEALTH 2 pd
[8] ELECTRONIC LEARNING

1. Magazines in bound volumes since 1980
2. Each business teacher who received complimentary subscription
3. Donation from Bible Club; checked out by Bible teacher
4. Second copy available on table in Magazine Reading Area of Media Center
5. pd title but ceased publication; no issues received 1979-80
6. Paid for with Media Center fines money
7. Teacher oriented
8. When this handout was prepared no issues had come yet

MASTER SCHEDULE

SCHOOL'S MASTER SCHEDULE

	PERIODS 1	2	3	4	5	6
TEACHERS	ENGLISH					
A	ENG 10 - CP	CREATIVE WRIT	PLANNING	NEWSPAPER	ENG 10 - H	ENG 10 - CP
B		PLANNING	ENG 11 - 2	ENG 11 - 2		ENG 11 - 2
C	ENG 12 - 1	ENG 10 - CP	PLANNING	ENG 12 - 1	ENG 10 - CP	YEARBOOK
D	ENG 11 - CP	ENG 11 - CP	AP ENGLISH	ENG 11 - CP	PLANNING	ENG 11 - CP
E	ENG 12 - 2	PLANNING	ENG 12 - 2	ENG 12 - 2	ENG 10 - 1	ENG 12 - 2 1014 - 02
F	ENG 10 - 2	ENG 10 - 2	ENG 11 - 1	ENG 11 - 1	ENG 10 - 2	PLANNING
G	JR. HIGH	JR. HIGH	JR. HIGH	JR. HIGH	PLANNING	ENG 10 - 2
H	ENG 12 - CP	ENG 11 - H	ENG 12 - CP	ENG 12 - CP	PLANNING	YEARBOOK
	FOREIGN LANGUAGE					
B	SPANISH II	PLANNING			SPANISH II	
I	SPANISH I	SPANISH IV	SPANISH III	PLANNING	SPANISH I	SPANISH I
J	SPANISH I	SPANISH II	SPANISH II	SPANISH I	PLANNING	JR. HIGH
K	FRENCH I	FRENCH III-IV	FRENCH II	FRENCH I	PLANNING	JR.HIGH
	SCIENCE					
L	ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCE	PLANNING	APPL. BIOL.	APPL. BIOL.	APPL. BIOL.
M	AP BIOLOGY/ADV.	ACAD. BIOL.	CHEM. I	CHEM. I	ADV. BIOL./AP	PLANNING
N	APPL. BIOL.	ACAD. BIOL.	ACAD. BIOL.	ACAD. BIOL.	ACAD. BIOL.	PLANNING
O	EARTH SCIENCE	PRAC. SCI.	APPL. BIOL.	APPL. BIOL.	PLANNING	PRAC. SCI.
P	AP CHEM	CHEM. I	PLANNING	CHEM I	PHYSICS	CHEM. I

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	MATHEMATICS					
Q	MATH ANALYSIS	BAS.MATH I-III	ALG II - H	PLANNING	MATH ANALYSIS	BAS.MATH I-III
R	GEOMETRY	ALG. I	CONS.MATH I-II	SUPERVISION	GEOMETRY	PLANNING
S	PLANNING	ALG. I	ADV. MATH	ADV. MATH	CON.MATH I-II	ALG. I
T	ALG. II	PLANNING	ALG. II	CON.MATH I-II	ALG. II	PRE.ALG.
U	ALG. II	ALG. II	ALG. I	BAS.MATH I-III	ALG. I	PLANNING
V	CONS.MATH I-II	COMP. SCI	GEOMETRY	CALCULUS	PLANNING	GEOMETRY
W	PRE.ALG.	PRE.ALG.	WEIGHT TRAINING	SUPERVISION		PLANNING
	HISTORY					
X	AP EUR HIST	WORLD HISTORY	PLANNING	AP AM. HISTORY	US HISTORY	WORLD HISTORY
Y	W.ISS/AM.GOVERNMENT	US HIST/CULTURES	US HIST/CULTURES	SUPERVISION	GEOGRAPHY	PLANNING
Z	US HIST/CULTURES	US HISTORY	US HISTORY	PLANNING	US HISTORY	PSYCHOLOGY
AA	WORLD HISTORY	PLANNING	US HISTORY	WORLD HISTORY	US HISTORY	US HISTORY
	FINE ARTS					
BB	ART I	ART II	PLANNING	ART I	ART III-IV	ART I
CC	MIDDLE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	SUPERVISION	PLANNING	WIND. ENSEMBLE
DD				CHORUS I-II 5205/5220 - 01		
EE	JR. HIGH	DRAMA I	DRAMA II/III/IV	STAGE I-II	STAGE I-II	PLANNING
FF		BIBLE I-II (408)				

SCHOOL'S MASTER SCHEDULE--CONTINUED

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	VOCATIONAL:	BUSINESS,	DISTRIBUTIVE	EDUCATION, HOME	ECONOMICS, and	TRADES
GG	TYPE/KEY	PLANNING	ADV. TYPE	TYPE/KEY	INTRO.BUS.	ADV. TYPE
HH	OFF.OCC. I	BUS. MATH (311)	BUS. MATH (311)	OFF.OCC. II C&N	PLANNING	COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION
II	PLANNING	TYPE/KEY	TYPE/KEY	ACCT. I (403)	ACCT. II (401)	BUS. LAW (408)
JJ	COMP.APPL.II	COMP.APPL.I	COMP.APPL.I	COMP.APPL.I	PLANNING	INT.COMP.
KK	MARK II N&C	MARK I N&C	MARK I N&C	MARK I N&C	PLANNING	COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION
LL	SMALL.BUS.	FASH.MERCH. N&C	MARK II N&C	FASH.MERCH.N&C	PLANNING	COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION
MM	CLOTH&TEX	FOOD&NUT.	INDEP.LIVING	PLANNING	INDEP.LIVING	FOOD&NUT.
NN	PARENT&CHILD.	TEEN LIVING	INT. DESIGN	PLANNING	PARENT&CHILD.	PARENT&CHILD.
OO	SUPERVISION	ARCH.DRAW/DES..PR	TRANS.SYSTEM	MANUFACTURING	MANUFACTURING 8115 - 01	PLANNING
PP	ELECTRICAL	WIRING I	ITIE	PLANNING	ELECTRICAL WIRING II	
QQ	ITIE	PLANNING	ITIE	SUPERVISION	CARPENTRY	I & II
RR	MASONRY	II	ITIE	PLANNING	MASONRY	I

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
SS	REC. FITNESS	PHY.ED/HEALTH	WEIGHT TRAINING	WEIGHT TRAINING	WEIGHT TRAINING	PLANNING
TT	ISS	WEIGHT TRAINING	PLANNING	WEIGHT TRAINING	ISS	ISS
W			WEIGHT TRAINING	SUPERVISION	WEIGHT TRAINING	PLANNING
UU	WEIGHT TRAINING	ISS	ISS	ISS	ATH. DIR.	ATH. DIR.
	EXCEPTIONAL	(SPECIAL SERVICES)				
VV	VOC. EXPLOR. I	PLANNING	ADAPTIC ITIE	SUPERVISION	VOCATIONAL EXPLORATION II	
WW	OCC.SCI. I/II	ACAD.RES.LAB	PLANNING	FILE	BAS.COM/OCC.READ/MPA.	BAS.COM/OCC.READ/READ.F
XX	BAS.COM./OCC.READ/R	US RES/EARTH.PEOPLE	OCC.MATH I-III	OCC.MATH I-III	US RES/EARTH.PEOPLE	PLANNING

APPENDIX D

Table I.--List of Magazines Requested

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (Be-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
America	36	4	1	3	32		
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Atlantic	1				1		
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Discover	45				42	2	1
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Field & Stream	30	15	15	3	9		3
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
High Fidelity	1				1		
Home Mechanix	2				2		
Horizon	4				1	3	
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
Mad	89	89	89				
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		

Table I--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr.	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
New York Times Bk.R	27				8	1	18
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Paris Match	1				1		
People weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Saturday Review	2						2
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Science 84	1						1
Science Digest	3						3
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
Sport	61	56	57	1	1	1	1
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
Successful Farming	1						1
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Today's Education	1						1
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
U. S. News & World R	89	64	36	28	25		
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Women's Sports & Fit	18	4	2	2	10	4	
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Writer	3	1	1		2		
	3924•	2207•	1744•	463•	1449•	117•	151•

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APPENDIX E

Table II.--Total Number of Requests for Each Magazine Requested - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (5'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Mad	89	89	89				
U. S. News & World R.	89	64	36	28	25		
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Discover	45				42	2	1
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
New York Times B. R.	27				8	1	18
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1

Table II--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr.	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Women's Sports & Fit	18	4	2	2	10	4	
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
Football Digest	14	14	14				
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Money	5	2	1		2		1
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Horizon	4				1	3	
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Science Digest	3						3
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Home Mechanix	2				2		
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Popular Photograph.	2	2	-				
Saturday Review	2						2
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Atlantic	1				1		
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
High Fidelity	1				1		
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

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APPENDIX F

Table III.--Total Number of Requests for Sept. 1989-1990 Issues - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr.	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Time	146	102	44	58	46		
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Mad	89	89	89				
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
U. S. News & World R	89	64	36	28	25		
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Football Digest	14	14	14				
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
America	36	4	1	3	32		

Table III--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Women's Sports & Fit	18	4	2	2	10	4	
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Audubon	12	3	1	2	6		1
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	6		3
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Discover	45				42	2	1
New York Times Bk.R	27				8	1	18
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Horizon	4				1	3	
Science Digest	3						3
Home Mechanix	2				2		
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Saturday Review	2						2
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

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APPENDIX G

Table IV.--Total Number of Requests for Current Issues Only - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Mad	89	89	89				
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
U. S. News & World R	89	64	36	28	25		
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
World Tennis	19	19	19				
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Women's Sports & Fit	16	4	2	2	10	4	
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	

Table IV--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Discover	45				42	2	1
New York Times B.R.	27				8	1	18
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Horizon	4				1	3	
Science Digest	3						3
Home Mechanix	2				2		
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Saturday Review	2						2
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

APPENDIX B

Table V.--Total Number of Requests for Sept. 1989-90 Back Issues - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (B6-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	26		
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
U. S. News & World R	89	64	36	28	25		
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Women's Sports & Fit	16	4	2	2	10	4	
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1

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Table V--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (5'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Mad	89	89	89				
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Harper s Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Discover	45				42	2	1
New York Times B.R	27				8	1	18
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Horizon	4				1	3	
Science Digest	3						3
Home Mechanix	2				2		
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Saturday Review	2						2
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

APPENDIX I

Table VI.--Total Number of Requests for 1986 to August 1989 Issues - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Discover	45				42	2	1
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
U. S. News & World R	89	64	38	26	25		
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Women's Sports & Fit	16	4	2	2	10	4	
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
New York Times Bk.R	27				8	1	18
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		

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Table VI--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (5'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Home Mechanix	2				2		
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Horizon	4				1	3	
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Mad	89	89	89				
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Science Digest	3						3
Saturday Review	2						2
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

APPENDIX J

Table VII.--Total Number of Requests for 1985 Issues - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (Be-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Women's Sports & Fit	18	4	2	2	10	4	
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Horizon	4				1	3	
Discover	45				42	2	1
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
New York Times Bk.R	27				8	1	18
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
U. S. News & World R.	89	64	36	28	25		
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1

Table VII--CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Home Mechanix	2				2		
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Mad	89	89	89				
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
Science Digest	3						3
Saturday Review	2						2
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

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APPENDIX K

Table VIII.--Total Number of Requests for Pre-1985 Issues - Ranked

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr.	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Science News	230	23	1	22	171	11	25
New York Times Bk.R	27				8	1	18
Reader's Digest	74	9		9	40	10	15
New York Times Mag.	60	16	4	12	34		10
Mademoiselle	112	71	53	18	22	11	8
Glamour	127	69	50	19	44	8	6
Consumer Reports	20	5	4	1	5	5	5
National Geographic	14	1	1		7	1	5
Rolling Stone	86	46	33	13	30	6	4
Education Digest	54	2		2	44	4	4
Motor Trend	149	134	134		10	1	4
Seventeen	154	122	104	18	23	6	3
Harper's Magazine	31	1	1		25	2	3
Outdoor Life	20	14	14		2	1	3
Field & Stream	30	18	15	3	9		3
Sat. Evening Post	12	1		1	8		3
Personal Computing	20	10	5	5	7		3
Science Digest	3						3
Changing Times	10	1		1	6	1	2
Downbeat	7	1	1		3	1	2
Saturday Review	2						2
Sports Illustrated	218	118	109	9	86	13	1
Smithsonian	19				15	3	1
Discover	45				42	2	1
Scientific American	33	7	2	5	23	2	1
Sport	61	58	57	1	1	1	1
Teen	148	109	90	19	38		1
Redbook	41	11	4	7	29		1
People Weekly	42	26	18	8	15		1
Road & Track	110	96	94	2	13		1
Southern Living	15	1	1		13		1
National Wildlife	15	6	2	4	8		1
Audubon	12	3	1	2	8		1
Travel/Holiday	8				7		1
Natural History	9	3	1	2	5		1
American Heritage	6	2	1	1	3		1
Family Handyman	5	1	1		3		1
Money	5	2	2		2		1
Science 84	1						1
Successful Farming	1						1
Today's Education	1						1
Women's Sports & Fit	18	4	2	2	10	4	
Jet	204	132	97	35	69	3	
Life	27	6	5	1	18	3	
Horizon	4				1	3	
Ebony	152	110	104	6	40	2	
Psychology Today	39	3		3	34	2	
Good Housekeeping	35	4		4	29	2	
New Republic	33	9	1	8	22	2	
Parents	81	21	13	8	59	1	

Table VIII—CONTINUED

Magazine	Total	1989/90	Curr.	Back (S'89-)	Back (86-A'89)	1985	Pre 1985
Ms.	32	5	1	4	26	1	
Current History	29	16	15	1	12	1	
Car & Driver	94	84	78	6	9	1	
Popular Mechanics	12	9	7	2	2	1	
House and Garden	2				1	1	
Time	148	102	44	58	46		
America	36	4	1	3	32		
Essence	100	70	61	9	30		
National Review	41	11	2	9	30		
Newsweek	104	76	33	43	28		
U. S. News & World R	89	64	36	28	25		
Omni	24	3		3	21		
Scholastic Update	31	11	3	8	20		
Business Week	39	21	3	18	18		
Health	24	7	6	1	17		
Working Woman	14	8	3	5	6		
Popular Science	15	9	7	2	6		
Ladies Home Journal	8	4		4	4		
New Yorker	6	2	1	1	4		
Congressional Dig.	4	1	1		3		
Radio Electronics	7	5	5		2		
Americas	3	1	1		2		
Writer	3	1	1		2		
Home Mechanix	2				2		
Theatre Crafts	2				2		
Better Homes & Gard.	4	3		3	1		
American Film	7	6	5	1	1		
Nature Conservancy	3	2	1	1	1		
Atlantic	1				1		
High Fidelity	1				1		
North Car. Educat.	1				1		
Paris Match	1				1		
School Lib. Journal	1				1		
Cycle	37	37	35	2			
Hot Rod	121	121	121				
Mad	89	89	89				
Motorcyclist	52	52	52				
Basketball Digest	42	42	42				
Stereo Review	26	26	26				
World Tennis	19	19	19				
Football Digest	14	14	14				
Popular Photography	2	2	2				
Baseball Digest	1	1	1				
Electronic Learning	1	1	1				
Horse & Rider	1	1	1				
Wildlife in N. C.	1	1	1				
	3924*	2207*	1744*	463*	1449*	117*	151*

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APPENDIX L

Table IX

MAGAZINES TITLES REQUESTED FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENTS

TEACHER A	D	E	H	B	C	F
AMERICA		*		*	*	
AUDUBON						*
BUSINESS WEEK		*			*	*
CHANGING TIMES		*		*		
CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST						
CONSUMER REPORTS		*				
CURRENT HISTORY				*	*	
DISCOVER	*	*			*	*
EDUCATION DIGEST		*			*	*
ESSENCE	*	*		*	*	
FIELD & STREAM		*				*
GLAMOUR		*	*	*	*	*
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING		*				*
HARPER'S MAGAZINE		*			*	
HEALTH		*			*	*
JET	*	*	*		*	*
LIFE	*	*			*	*
MADEMOISELLE	*	*		*	*	*
MS.		*	*		*	*
NATIONAL REVIEW	*	*		*	*	*
NATIONAL WILDLIFE						*
NEW REPUBLIC	*	*	*		*	
NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	*		*			
NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE	*	*	*	*	*	
NEW YORKER						
NEWSWEEK	*	*		*	*	*
OMNI	*	*			*	
PARENTS		*			*	*
PEOPLE WEEKLY		*			*	*
PSYCHOLOGY TODAY		*			*	*
READER'S DIGEST		*		*	*	*
REDBOOK		*			*	*
ROLLING STONE	*	*	*		*	*
SATURDAY EVENING POST	*	*				*
SCHOLASTIC UPDATE		*		*		*
SCIENCE NEWS		*		*	*	*
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	*	*				*
SEVENTEEN		*			*	*
SMITHSONIAN						*
SPORT						*
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED		*		*	*	*
TEEN		*		*		*
TIME		*	*	*	*	*
U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT	*	*	*	*	*	*
WOMEN'S SPORTS & FITNESS		*				
WORKING WOMAN		*				

MAGAZINES TITLES REQUESTED FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENTS (cont'd)

TEACHER	D	E	H	B	C	F
					SOUTHERN LIVING	
						CYCLE
						DOWN.
						RADIO
						ROAD
		BETTER HOMES & GARDENS				*
		CAR & DRIVER				*
	*	EBONY			*	*
	*	LADIES HOME JOURNAL				*
		MONEY				
		MOTOR TREND				*
	*	NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC		*		*
		OUTDOOR LIFE				*
		PERSONAL COMPUTING				
		POPULAR SCIENCE				
		TRAVEL/HOLIDAY		*	*	
	*		HORIZON			
			POPULAR MECHANICS			
AMERICAN FILM						
AMERICAN HERITAGE						
NATURAL HISTORY						
SATURDAY REVIEW						
WRITER						

Table IX--CONTINUED

MAGAZINE TITLES REQUESTED FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENTS

TEACHER M	P	O	N
AMERICA			
CAR & DRIVER			
CONSUMER REPORTS			
DISCOVER	*	*	
FIELD & STREAM	*		
GLAMOUR	*	*	
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING			
HARPER'S MAGAZINE			*
HEALTH			
MADEMOISELLE			
MOTOR TREND		*	
MS.			
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC			
NATIONAL REVIEW			
NATIONAL WILDLIFE	*		
NATURAL HISTORY	*		
NATURE CONSERVANCY			
NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW		*	
NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE	*		
NEWSWEEK	*		
OMNI	*		
OUTDOOR LIFE			
PARENTS	*		
POPULAR MECHANICS	*		
POPULAR SCIENCE	*		
PSYCHOLOGY TODAY	*		
READER'S DIGEST	*		
SATURDAY EVENING POST			
SCHOLASTIC UPDATE			
SCIENCE DIGEST			
SCIENCE NEWS	*	*	
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	*	*	
SEVENTEEN		*	*
SMITHSONIAN			
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED	*		
TIME			
ATLANTIC MONTHLY			
AUDUBON			
CHANGING TIMES			
CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST			
EDUCATION DIGEST			
NEW YORKER			
PEOPLE WEEKLY			
ROLLING STONE			
SCIENCE 84			
TEEN	*		*
LIFE			

Table IX--CONTINUED

MAGAZINE TITLES REQUESTED FOR HISTORY & HOME ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENTS

TEACHER AA	X	NN	MM
AMERICA			
AMERICAN HERITAGE	*		
BUSINESS WEEK			*
CURRENT HISTORY			
DISCOVER			
DOWNBEAT			
EBONY			*
EDUCATION DIGEST			*
ESSENCE			
FIELD & STREAM			
GLAMOUR		*	*
HARPER'S MAGAZINE			*
JET		*	*
LIFE			
MS.			*
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC			
NATIONAL REVIEW			*
NEW REPUBLIC			
NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	*		
NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE	*	*	*
NEW YORKER			
NEWSWEEK	*		*
PEOPLE WEEKLY			*
PSYCHOLOGY TODAY			*
READER'S DIGEST			*
ROLLING STONE			*
SCHOLASTIC UPDATE			*
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	*		
SEVENTEEN		*	*
THEATRE CRAFTS			
TIME	*		*
U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT	*		*
		HOUSE & GARDENS	*
		PARENTS	*
		TEEN	*

BETTER HOMES & G.
CHANGING TIMES
CONSUMER REPORTS
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
HEALTH
MADEMOISELLE
OMNI
OUTDOOR LIFE
REDBOOK
SAT. EVEN. POST
SCIENCE NEWS
SOUTHERN LIVING
TODAY'S EDUCATION

Table IX--CONTINUED

MAGAZINE TITLES REQUESTED FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT, BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENTS

TEACHER J	I	K
AMERICA	DOWNBEAT	N. Y. TIMES BK. R.
AMERICAS	HARPER'S MAGAZINE	SCHOOL LIB. JOURNAL
CURRENT HISTORY	PEOPLE WEEKLY	SMITHSONIAN
ESSENCE	SPORTS ILLUSTRATED	
LIFE		
NATIONAL REVIEW		
NEW REPUBLIC		
NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE		
SCHOLASTIC UPDATE		

TEACHER II	GG	JJ	HH
BUSINESS WEEK	*		
CONSUMER REPORTS			
ESSENCE			
GLAMOUR	*		
JET			
LADIES HOME JOURNAL			
LIFE	CURRENT HISTORY		
MADEMOISELLE	EBONY		
NEWSWEEK	HARPER'S MAGAZINE		
NORTH CAROLINA EDUC.	MOTOR TREND		
OMNI	ROLLING STONE		
PARENTS	SCHOLASTIC UPDATE		
READER'S DIGEST	SEVENTEEN		
SCIENCE NEWS		*	
TIME		PERSONAL COMPUTING	
WORKING WOMAN			*

MATH	DIST. EDUC.	TRADES	MUSIC	EXCEPT.
NATIONAL REVIEW		FAMILY HANDYMAN	ESSENCE	
NEWSWEEK	*	POPULAR SCIENCE		
OMNI	CAR & DRIVER	SOUTHERN LIVING		*
PARENTS	GLAMOUR			
SMITHSONIAN				*
(TEACHER V)	(TEACHERS KK & LL)	(TEACHER QQ)	(TEACHER DD)	(TEACHER WW)